Acquisition, Sale and Commitment of Crown Land in Manitoba and the Interlake 1960 - 1989

AN OVERVIEW

Communications,
Economics & Planning

Manitoba
Natural Resources

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

I. Executive Summary 1

II. Introduction 3

III. Assessment Approach 4

IV. Manitoba Agricultural Land Base

- Introduction 5
- Farmland: Manitoba. 7
- Farmland: Interlake 7
- Observations. 10

V. Land Acquisition and Crown Land Sale Programs

- Introduction. 11
- Principal Acquisition Programs:
  - Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act . . . 11
  - Fund for Rural Economic Development 11
  - Resources For Tomorrow. 11
  - Lands Acquired. 13
  - Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation. 13
- Crown Land Sales. 16
- Comparison of Land Acquisition and Sale Programs. 16
- Observations. 16

VI. Provincial Forests, Provincial Parks, and Wildlife Management Areas

- Introduction 18
- Provincial Forests
  - Purpose, Growth, General Location. 19
- Provincial Parks
  - Purpose, Growth, General Location. 23
- Wildlife Management Areas
  - Purpose, Growth, General Location. 27
- Observations 33

VII. Crown Land - Agricultural Use

Introduction 35
Community Pastures
Purpose, Growth, General Location. 35
Impact on Agricultural Land Base 35
Crown Lands Under Agricultural Lease and Permit
Purpose, Growth, General Location. 38
Observations 38

VIII. Crown Land Use in the Interlake - A Comparison Between 1976 and 1989 41

IX. Summary of Observations 42

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

1. Agricultural Zone 6
2. Manitoba Farmland Area 8
3. Interlake Farmland Area. 9
4. Location of ARDA, FRED, RFT 12
5. Land Acquisitions/Sales. 14
6. Lands Owned by M.A.C.C.. 15
7. Growth of Provincial Forests 20
8. Location of Provincial Forests 21
9. Agricultural Use in Provincial Forests 22
10. Growth of Provincial Parks 25
11. Location of Provincial Parks 26
12. Location of Wildlife Management Areas 28
13. Location of Wildlife Management Areas 29
14. Growth of Wildlife Management Areas. 30
15. Agricultural Use in Wildlife Management Areas (1984) 31
16. Agricultural Use in Wildlife Management Areas (1980-84). 32
17. Parks, W.M.A., Forests, Community Pasture Commitments 34
18. Growth of Community Pastures 36
19. Location of Community Pastures 37
20. Crown Land Under Agricultural Lease or Permit. 40

APPENDIX

A-1. Provincial Farmland Area, Interlake Farmland Area 46
A-2. Land Acquisitions and Sales, by year. 47
A-3. Lands Owned by M.A.C.C. 55
A-4. Agricultural Use of Provincial Forests. 56
A-5. Annual Wildlife Management Area Establishment 57
A-6. Land Under Agricultural Lease and Permit. 59

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The area of land in farms has increased over the period 1950-1989, both in all of Manitoba and in the Interlake, by 8% and 64% respectively, despite decline in farm numbers.

2. The area actually being used for agriculture has increased 41% in Manitoba and 278% in the Interlake, over this period. This is the result of farmers bringing previously unused land into use. In part, this conversion resulted from provincial government purchase and sale programs.

3. In the study period (1960-1989), the provincial government purchased a total of 171,685 acres of private land under various programs, for a number of purposes. During this same period, the provincial government sold 639,963 acres of Crown land, virtually all of which went into farms. (There has been a net sale of 468,278 acres of Crown land.)

   The purchase programs usually targeted lands which were unsuitable for agriculture, lands which farmers were willing to sell. The sale programs depended upon the willingness of farmers to purchase the land, so that the parcels actually sold were better suited to agriculture.

   The overall impact of these programs was to re-sort patent and Crown lands in such a way as to move agricultural lands into private hands, while consolidating agriculturally unsuited lands into Crown ownership.

4. In the study period, the provincial government committed Crown lands to:

   Provincial Parks - 3,551,294 acres (all Provincial Parks)

   Provincial Forests - 1,117,402 acres

   Wildlife Management Areas - 7,518,619 acres (all Wildlife Management Areas)

   Community Pastures - 251,140 acres

5. For the most part, Parks, Forests and Wildlife Management Areas were established outside the Agro-zone on lands unsuited to agriculture (89% of the acreage of Wildlife Management Areas is in the north, for example). All of these jurisdictions permit agricultural use within their boundaries. For example, an average of $1.5 million worth of hay is harvested annually in W.M.A.s. The management of the Ordered-in-Council areas combine their respective mandates with agricultural use as much as possible.

6. Approximately 2.15 million acres of Crown land is made available to farmers of which .41 million are in Community Pastures and 1.74 million by lease and permit. These figures have been static or declining in recent years, due to land sale programs.

7. While 639,963 acres of Crown land have been sold, there has only been a decline of 220,000 acres in Crown land leased for agricultural purposes. The difference is attributed to the ongoing program of Crown land planning which made available additional Crown land into agricultural use.

8. A comparison of land use in the Interlake between 1976 and 1989 (Table 1, page 40) shows that, while the acreage of Crown lands decreased slightly, the acreage under agricultural lease and permit increased by 26%, from 420,000 acres to 527,000 acres. A Provincial Forest was established, including 20,840 acres in this area and also, the extent of Wildlife Management Areas increased slightly, by 12,000 acres.

II. INTRODUCTION

Beginning in 1963, the Province of Manitoba engaged in programs for improvement of agriculture and the enhancement of rural economic development, in part through change in land tenure and use. Combined with Crown land use allocation schemes and Crown land sale policies, these programs had a profound impact on land use in those parts of the province, such as the Interlake, where a substantial proportion of the land was Crown owned.

During the period in which these programs operated, 1963-1978, the Province acquired low-quality farmlands under A.R.D.A. (Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act), F.R.E.D. (Fund for Regional Economic Development), R.F.T. (Resources For Tomorrow), and A.L.U. (Alternate Land Use) programs, converting much of this marginal farmland to other more beneficial uses.

While the Province had established a number of Provincial Forests prior to 1960, it was during the last 30 years that major initiatives to develop Provincial Parks, Wildlife Management Areas and expand Community Pastures occurred.

Except for a period during the 1970's, the Province has been divesting itself of better quality Crown land through sale and exchange programs. While these programs have been directed at a variety of purposes including residential, commercial and recreational, the sale and exchange of agricultural Crown land has been the major divestment program.

During the past 30 years there has not been an overall assessment of these various programs and initiatives. This report attempts to provide at minimum a quantitative review of the land acquisition programs, Crown land sales and exchanges, and growth of Provincial Forests, Parks, Wildlife Management Areas and Community Pastures in Manitoba. Where possible, the impact of these programs on agricultural land use has been identified.

In addition to evaluating these initiatives from the Provincial context, a case study of the Interlake Region was undertaken.

III. ASSESSMENT APPROACH

To evaluate the land acquisition, sale, and commitment programs, the following were investigated and are detailed in this report:

1. The amount of land in farms, both in the Province of Manitoba and the Interlake Region, as reported by the Censuses of Canada from 1951 through 1986. Statistics compiled include total land acreage in farms, acreage of lands actually used for agricultural purposes, and number of farms. The statistics will indicate that despite the decline in farm numbers, area of land in farms has increased 8% provincially and 64% within the Interlake. Land under agricultural use has shown a dramatic increase of 41% provincially and 278% within the Interlake.

2. Amount of land purchased and sold by the Province since 1960, and the reason for the purchases and sales. The statistics show that the Province sold 373% more land than was acquired.

3. Amount of Crown land committed to Provincial Parks and Forests and Wildlife Management Areas since 1960, and the location and agricultural use of these areas. Statistics will provide the increments in area that occurred over this period for these commitments.

4. Amount of Crown lands leased and permitted for agriculture use, and the amount designated to Community Pastures.

5. Use of Crown lands in the Interlake region, by comparison of statistics of 1976 with 1989 reflecting, the growth in agricultural use of these lands.

IV. MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL LAND BASE

INTRODUCTION

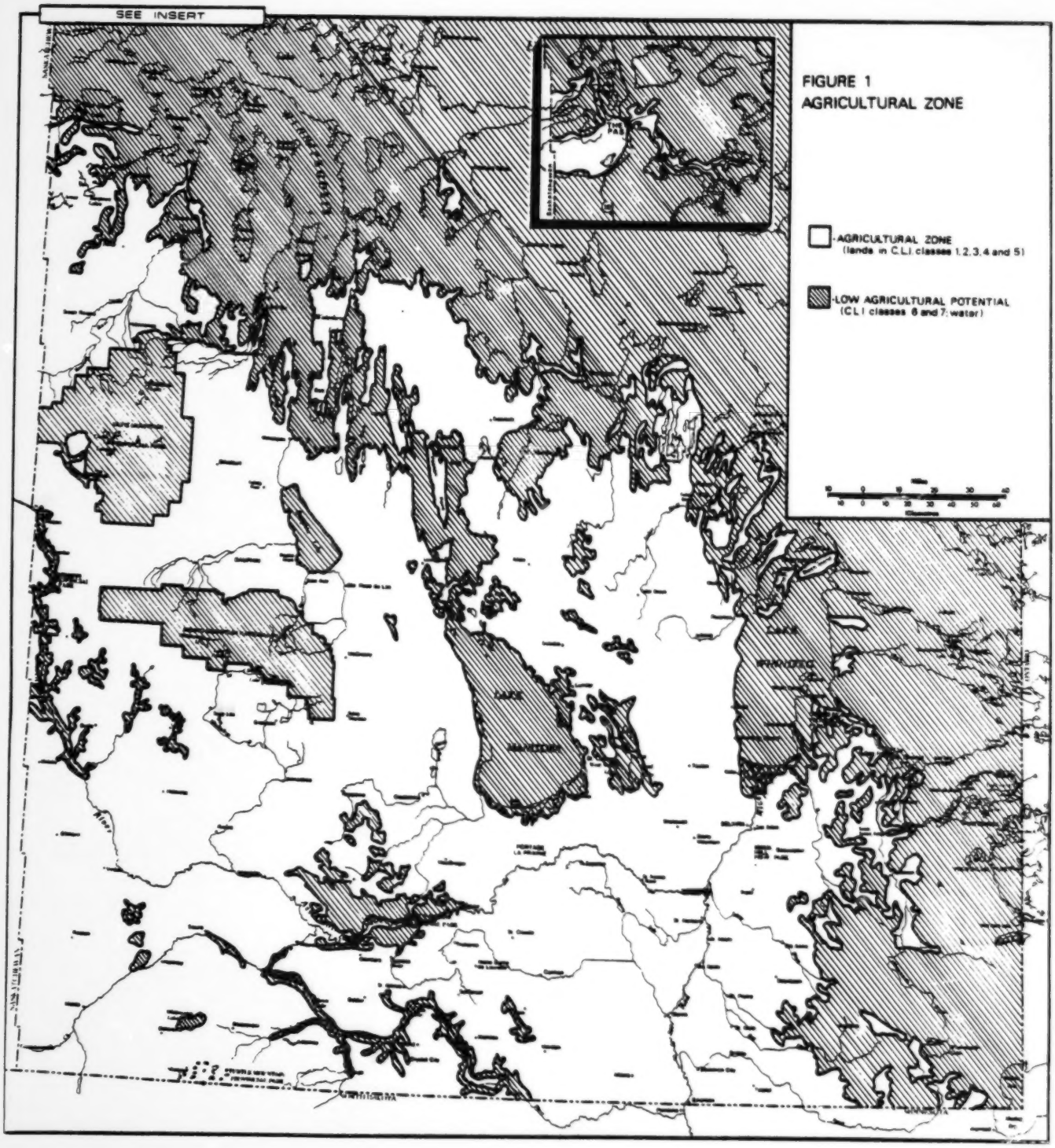
An estimation of the impact of land tenure and commitments on agriculture requires identification of which lands are suited for agriculture. Suitability for agriculture is primarily a matter of soil structure, texture, depth and natural fertility, but permanent conditions of topography and climate critically impact on the success of farming. Some conditions, such as excess or insufficient moisture, stoniness and soil composition (organic, saline) which impede agriculture, may, with sufficient investment, be modified to permit cultivation and haying or grazing. It can be observed how these lands, valuable for cultivation or forage, have been affected by government actions. The aggregate of the agriculturally-suitable lands in Manitoba is regarded as the province's "agricultural land base."

The Canada Land Inventory program employed the Soil Surveys and additional aerial photography to estimate soil suitability for agriculture, in the format of seven Capability Classes. The area of those Classes (1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) containing soils suited to agriculture is shown on Figure 1 as the "Potential Agricultural Zone".

C.L.I. classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 can be used for crops or for potential forage. Virtually all of these soils, totalling 19,441,000 acres, occur in the Agricultural Zone. Very small areas of Class 4 soils occur outside of the Zone, but they are not sufficient by themselves to support a successful farming or ranching operation at this time.

Class 5 Soils are suitable for perennial forage, and can be improved. Most of the 5,556,000 acres of Class 5 soils also occur in the Zone, but some, intermixed with peats and rock outcrop, occur outside of it. Isolated patches of Class 5 soils also cannot support viable agriculture. Class 6 soils could be used for perennial forage, but improvement is not economic. Class 7 soils cannot be used for any form of agriculture. Class 6 and 7 soils have been excluded.

Natural restrictions to agricultural use occur for a number of reasons. In the southern part of the Province (except for the extreme east side), soils derived from glacial till, lake-bed and river deposits provide excellent bases for agriculture. To the east and north, the increasing predominance of bedrock at the surface diminishes suitability for agriculture. In the Westlake and Interlake areas, modification of the till by wave action in glacial Lake Agassiz has reduced soil quality. Remnant beaches and reefs around the margin of the ancient lake, and glacial gravel dumps have engendered soils too coarse to be arable. The eroded valleys of the Assiniboine, Souris, Shell, and Pembina Rivers, and the steeper faces of the Escarpment are limited by slope. Certain areas suffer from lack of natural drainage, resulting in the accumulation of peat or excessive salinity. To the north and east of the Agricultural Zone, climate also reduces the success of field crops and the productivity of forage due to shorter and cooler growing seasons.


SEE INSERT
FIGURE 1
AGRICULTURAL ZONE
AGRICULTURAL ZONE
(lands in C.L.I. classes 1,2,3,4 and 5)
LOW AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL
(C.L.I. classes 6 and 7; water)

FARMLAND: MANITOBA

Manitoba's agricultural land base has grown moderately since 1951. The total area of land in farms increased from 17.7 million acres in 1951 to about 19 million in 1966 where it has levelled off (Figure 2 and Appendix A-1). The most recent amount (1986) is 19.1 million acres. This total includes all of the lands reported by farmers, both owned and rented.

Of more significance to agriculture however, is the acreage of land actually being used by farmers for agricultural purposes, that is, owned and rented lands that are productive, exclusive of waste lands. This area was only 12.5 million acres in 1951, but rose to 17.6 million by 1986, an increase of five million acres. This growth in actively farmed land reflects increasing use of previously unused patented and Crown lands. Correspondingly, the amount of unused land in farms decreased from 5 million acres in 1951 to 1.5 million in 1986.

This growth in the amount of land used by farmers may be attributed to:

- more effective and adaptable farming techniques,
- increased infrastructure and services (roads and drains), and
- government programs which removed useless lands from farms by purchase, and added useful Crown lands to farms by rental and sale.

There has been a major decline in farm numbers, corresponding to the larger farm size required for economic self-sufficiency (Appendix A-1). In 1986, the number of farms in Manitoba (27,336) was about half the number of farms reported in 1951 (52,383). (This reduction in farms may also reflect an increasingly restrictive definition of a "farm" for census purposes.)

FARMLAND: INTERLAKE

The situation in the Interlake is roughly parallel to that of the province. The area in farms increased from 1951 (1.08 million acres) to 1971 (1.76 million), dipped somewhat in the 1976-1981 period, and recovered to a slightly larger amount in 1986 (1.78 million acres; Figure 3, Appendix A-1).

However, growth of the area under agricultural use was much more substantial, with no interruptions, from .4 million acres in 1951 to 1.5 million in 1986. This substantial increase of lands in farm use may explain the proportionately smaller decline in the number of farms in the Interlake, from 3,712 in 1951 to 2,017 in 1986. The availability of additional lands to farmers in this area permitted farm growth to meet requirements for economic viability, without requiring the reduction in farm numbers that had to occur in more densely settled areas.

Figure 2.

Manitoba Farmland Area
1951 - 1986

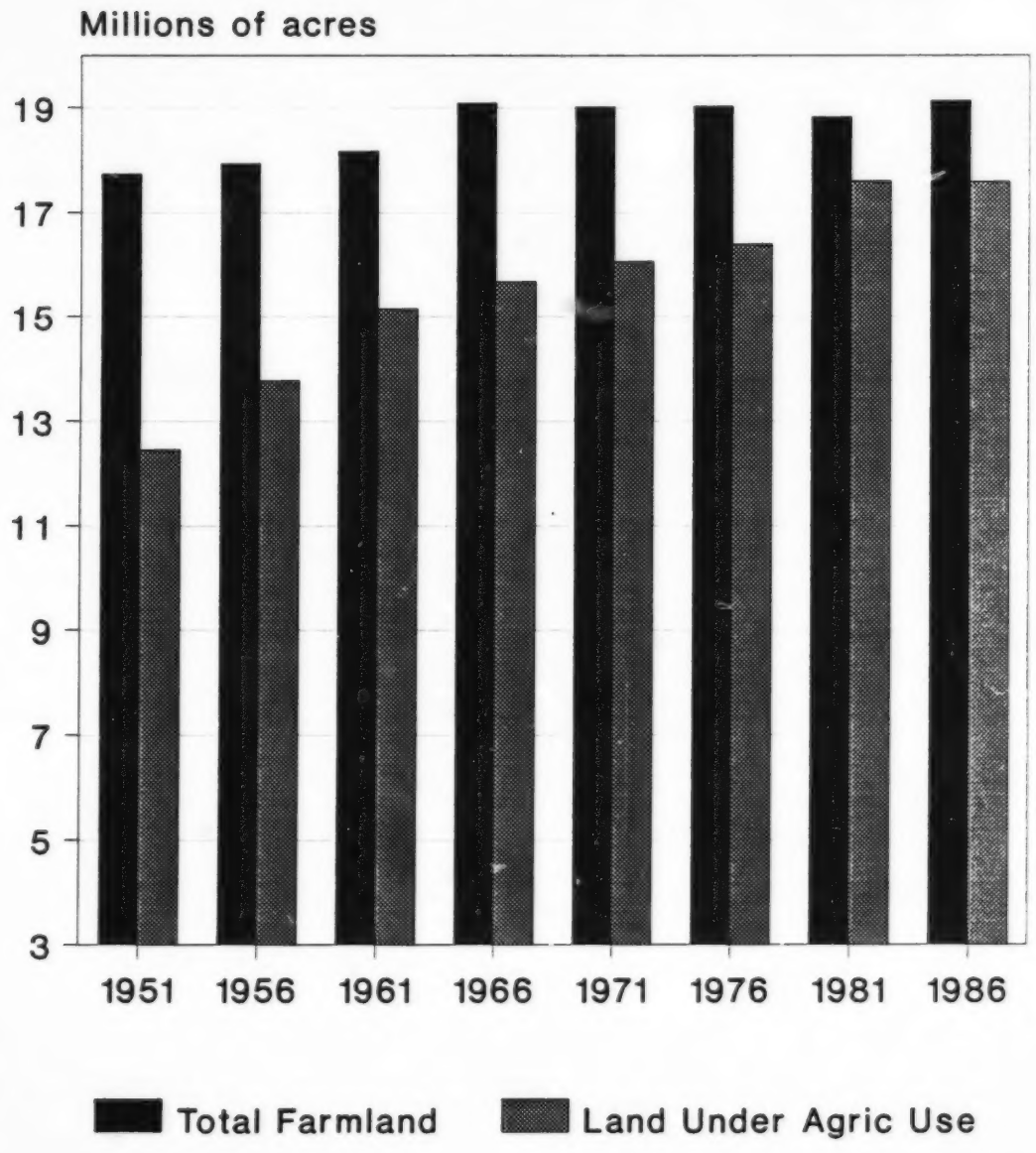
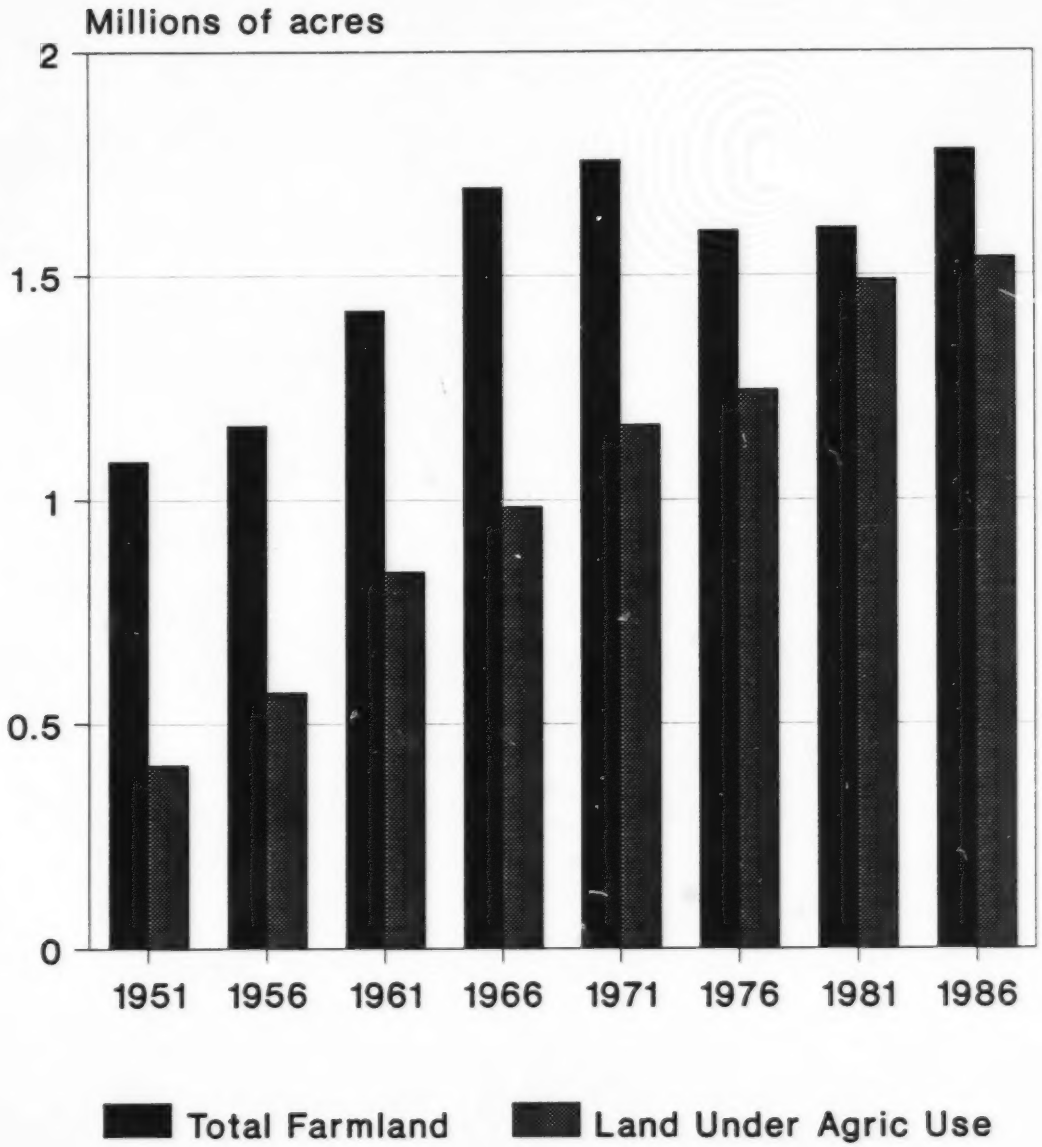


Figure 3.

Interlake Farmland Area
1951 - 1986



OBSERVATIONS

1. The amounts of land in farms and, especially, land in agricultural use, have increased over the past four decades.

2. Productive farmland has increased at a higher percentage in the Interlake than in the Province as a whole.

3. The number of farms have decreased within the Interlake but at a slower rate than for the Province.

Overall, the changes in the amount of land in farms, the amount of land in crops and pasture/hay land, and the number of farms have been as follows, comparing 1951 to 1986:

	Acreage in Farmland	Acreage Under Agri Use	Number of Farms
Manitoba	+8%	+41%	-48%
Interlake	+64%	+278%	-46%

V. LAND ACQUISITION AND CROWN LAND SALES PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

Between 1963 and 1978, Manitoba participated in three federal-provincial programs for the improvement of agriculture and the enhancement of rural economic development.

The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (A.R.D.A.), which authorized a succession of three federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements, the Fund for Rural Economic Development (F.R.E.D.), and the Resources for Tomorrow (R.F.T.) programs, all had land elements whereby patented lands were acquired by the Crown. In every case, the program called for the acquisition of low capability, fragile, and hazard-prone farmlands with the intent of converting these to Community Pastures and to other, non-agricultural uses such as forestry, recreation, wildlife habitat, flood protection, and historic/archaeological purposes.

Since 1958 Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation has facilitated the transfer of farmlands among Manitoba farmers to ensure that young farmers are able to access land to begin farming.

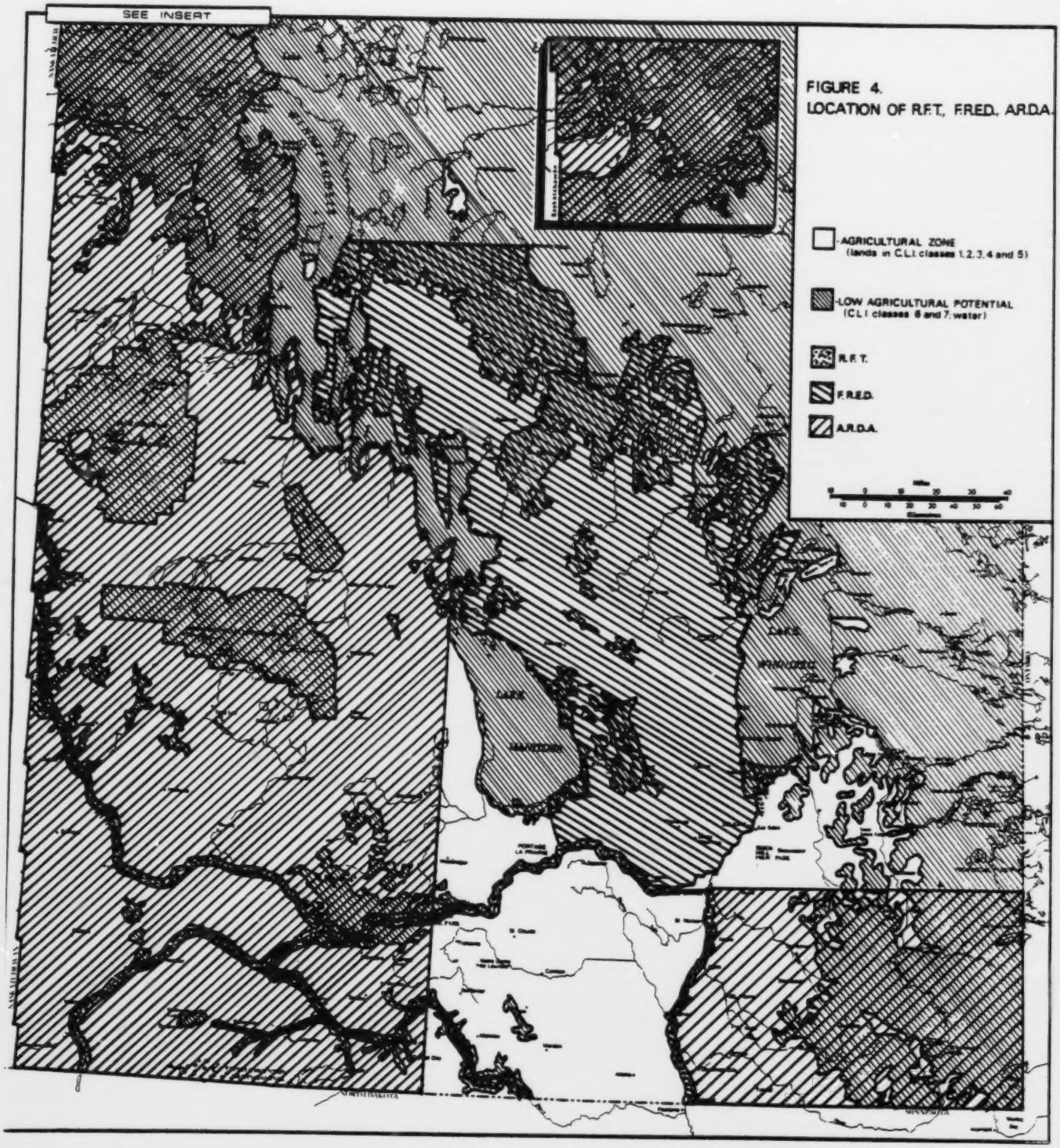
In addition to the A.R.D.A-related programs, the government purchased a number of parcels of lands in this period, chiefly for public works, eg. the Winnipeg Floodway, as well as for Community Pasture development. During the study period (1960-1989), the total acreage of lands purchased outside of the A.R.D.A. programs was 49,356 acres.

PRINCIPAL ACQUISITION PROGRAMS (Figure 4)

A.R.D.A.: The Act, passed in 1961, authorized federal-provincial undertakings for alternate land-use and rural development schemes, the first of which with Manitoba was signed in 1962, the second in 1965, and the third (which included the Alternate Land Use--A.L.U.--program) in 1970. These programs applied to the southeastern and western parts of the province, and concluded in 1978. The other programs noted below (F.R.E.D. and R.F.T.), were sub-programs of A.R.D.A.

F.R.E.D.: This agreement between the Province and Canada ran from 1967 to 1977, and applied to the Interlake south of Township 38.

R.F.T.: This program was administered by Water Resources Branch from 1973 to 1978, chiefly to provide lands for public access to waterbodies and for recreational use, including wildlife habitat, historic, archaeological, and ecological sites. Emphasis was placed on the Assiniboine, Souris, Pembina and Red River corridors.


SEE INSERT
FIGURE 4.
LOCATION OF R.F.T., F.R.E.D., A.R.D.A.
AGRICULTURAL ZONE
(lands in C.L.I. classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)
LOW AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL
(C.L.I. classes 6 and 7, water)
R.F.T.
F.R.E.D.
A.R.D.A.
LAKE WINNIPEG
LAKE MANITOBA

Lands Acquired by these federal-provincial programs are shown on Figure 5, and are given in more detail in Appendix A-2. In total, 122,329 acres were acquired under these programs.

The purposes for which these lands were acquired were as follows:

Forestry	23,504 acres
Parks and Recreation	5,414 acres
Water Management/Flood Protection	4,629 acres
Wildlife	38,885 acres
Not Specified *	43,517 acres
Economic Unit Consolidation **	6,379 acres
TOTAL	122,329 acres

* (No reference made as to purpose of acquisition)

** (Economic Unit Consolidation: lands purchased for resale to farmers requiring larger acreages for survival)

Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation: The Corporation was established in 1958 to provide land-purchase loans to farmers. However, with defaults on loans, the Corporation began to acquire Title to the farmland.

A formal Land Lease Program was initiated in 1973 and the Corporation began to acquire lands for the purpose of leasing to farmers. At the same time, the Corporation ceased to extend loans for land purchase. In 1977, the Corporation ceased to lease or to buy land, and offered all of its lands for sale to the lessees. In the following year, the Corporation commenced again to make loans for the purchase of land.

Subsequently, lands reverting by loan default to the Corporation have usually been offered for sale and, where these were not sold, leased by tender, with option to purchase. Lands on which the lease has expired are also offered for sale. At any one time, the Corporation holds some lands obtained through loan default. The average amount of land held by the Corporation at year-end since 1972 is 93,892 acres. Land holdings by the Corporation at the end of each year are indicated in Figure 6 (Appendix A-3).

Figure 5.

Land Acquisitions / Sales
1961 - 1989

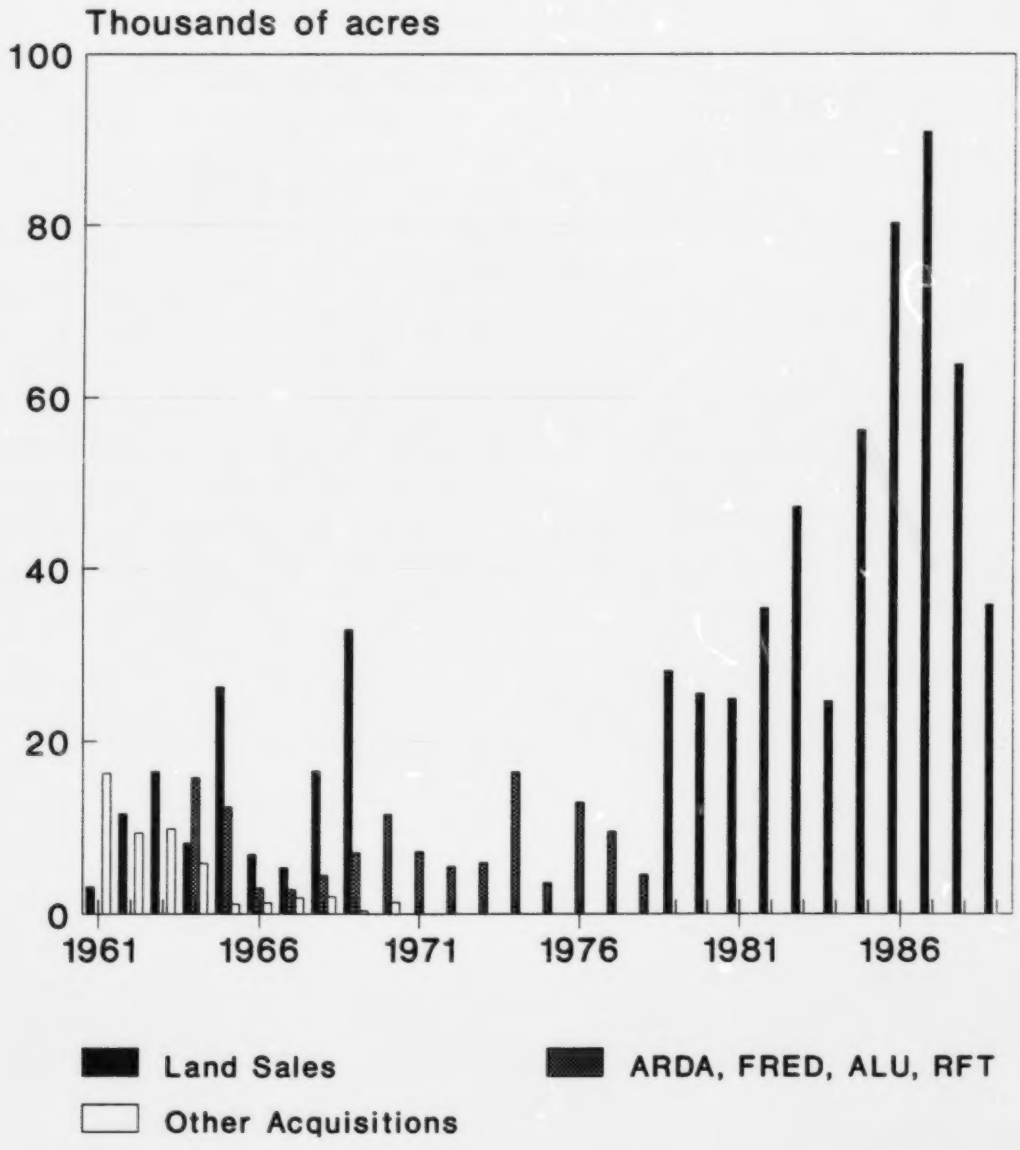
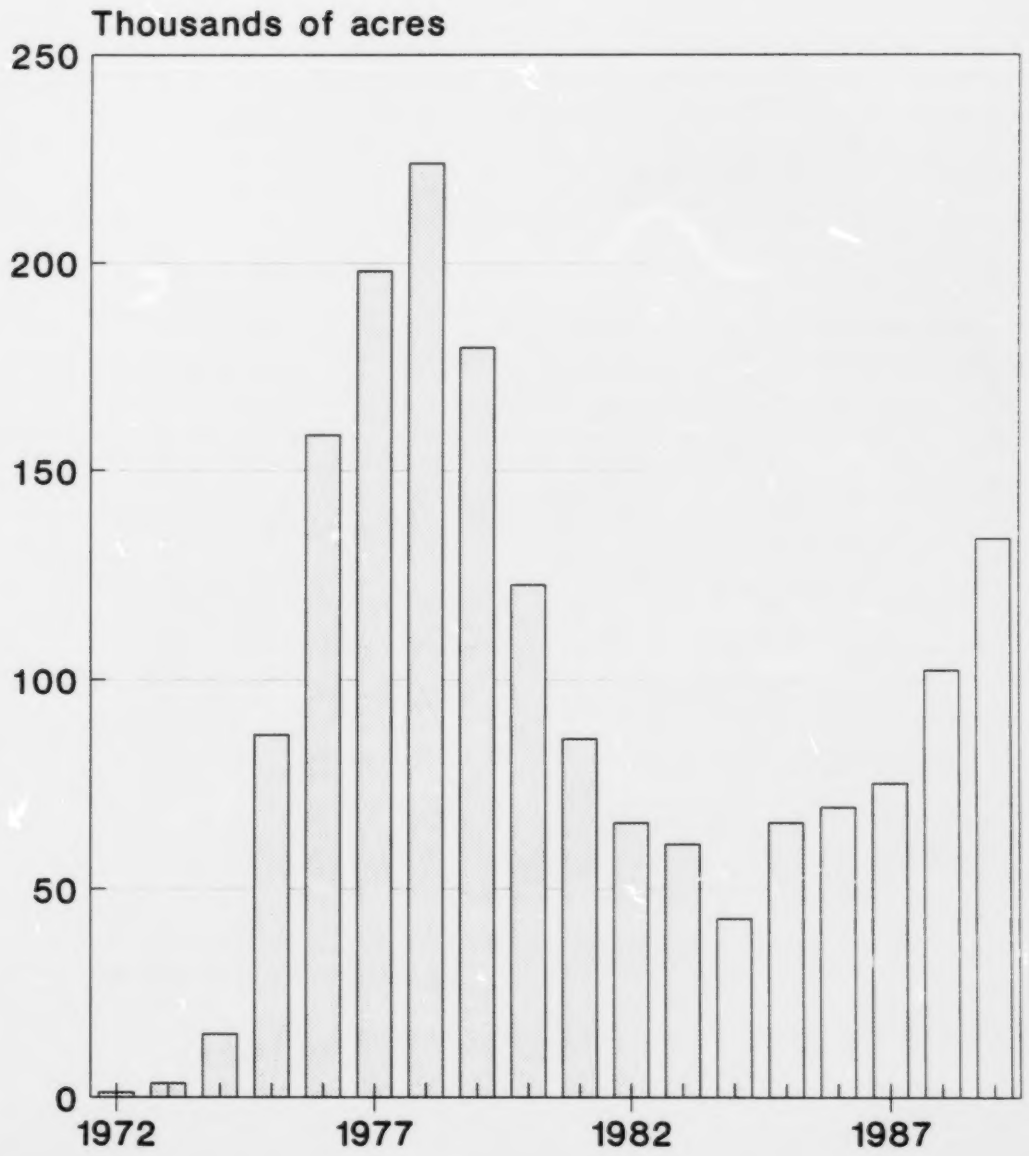


Figure 6.

Land Owned by MACC
1972 - 1989



CROWN LAND SALES:

Crown land sales began with the transfer by the Dominion of Canada of early settlement grants under the Manitoba Act and of "swamp" lands in the 1890's. In 1930, the Federal Government transferred all Crown lands (excepting Federal Parks, Indian Reserves and other facilities) to the Province, who now govern sales. In 1971, the provincial government suspended the sale of Crown lands, except for those in townsites and a small number of special cases. Sales resumed in 1979 under the Agricultural Crown Land Sales Program, and the LGD Exchange Program, followed by several other sale and exchange programs (Figure 5, Appendix A-2).

As noted previously, M.A.C.C. has also sold land, from its own holdings, every year since 1971.

COMPARISON OF LAND ACQUISITION AND SALE PROGRAMS

Crown land sales were comparatively small in the years prior to the suspension of sales in 1971, averaging 11,571 acres per year in 1960-1971. Acquisitions in this period included land for several large flood protection projects (Red River Floodway, Assiniboine and Seine River Diversions) and other public works.

The A.R.D.A. program acquisitions, followed by those of F.R.E.D., R.F.T. and A.L.U., began in 1964, and continued through the period of no Crown Land sales, to the conclusion of these programs in 1978. The average amount of land acquired in the years 1961 to 1978 was about 9,400 acres per year.

In 1979, the Agricultural Crown Lands and related sales programs began, with increasingly large amounts of land being sold to lessees or transferred to the L.G.D.s. Over the period 1979 to 1988, an average of 46,607 acres of Crown land were sold each year. Small amounts of land were acquired by the province for various purposes.

In total, lands purchased by the Crown in the period 1960-1989 amounted to 171,685 acres, while Crown land sales totalled 639,963 acres.

OBSERVATIONS

1. The Province of Manitoba purchased land unsuitable for agriculture uses.

2. Between 1960 and 1989, land was committed to Community Pastures (251,140 acres), Provincial Parks (3,551,294 acres), Forests (1,117,402 acres), Wildlife Management Areas (7,518,619 acres), and other uses.

3. Crown land sales were suspended in 1971 and resumed in 1979.

4. Acquisitions under the A.R.D.A. and related programs totalled 122,329 acres.

5. Other acquisitions of land by the Province, outside of ARDA agreements, over the entire 1960-1989 period, total 49,356 acres.

6. Prior to 1971, and since 1979, the Province sold land for a variety of purposes, chiefly agriculture. The amount of sales, over the period in 1960-1989 (639,963 acres), exceeded the amount of all acquisitions for all purposes by 468,278 acres.

7. The amount of Crown lands sold under the Agricultural Crown Lands Sales program since 1979 to the end of 1988-89 (512,680 acres) exceeds the total purchases under the A.R.D.A./F.R.E.D./R.F.T./A.L.U. programs (122,329 acres) by 390,351 acres.

VI. PROVINCIAL FORESTS, PROVINCIAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

INTRODUCTION

The earliest exclusions of lands from agriculture, apart from Indian Reserves, were the Dominion Timber Reserves declared on Riding, Turtle, Duck and Porcupine Mountains and in Spruce Woods and Sandilands. Although principally dedicated to guaranteeing a supply of fenceposts and fuelwood for settlers, the determination to prevent homesteading on unsuitable lands was also explicit.

Once control of Crown resources was achieved, the provincial government undertook the establishment of Parks and, subsequently, Wildlife Management Areas. Inasmuch as these normally employed lands which were of too poor a quality to have ever been patented, their creation posed little land use conflict at the time. Many of the Wildlife Management Areas in the Interlake included land abandoned by settlers during the Great Depression. These lands were acquired through tax sale by Local Government Districts who in agreement with the Province turned over their administration to the Province. Since 1975, there has been an ongoing program of land exchange between the Province and L.G.D.'s which is exchanging higher quality agricultural Crown lands for the low quality L.G.D. lands in W.M.A.'s. This program is now nearing completion.

To date, the Province has established 174 Provincial Parks, 15 Provincial Forests, and 69 Wildlife Management Areas. Since 1960, a total of 12,187,315* acres have been added to these areas, bringing the total to 16,504,979 acres*.

Agricultural use continues in all three types, as determined by particular management plans, and changing levels of demand. In many cases, however, the amount of agricultural use is small. Many Parks, Forests, and W.M.A.s were established in areas unsuited for agriculture. Of the acreage in W.M.A.s, for example, 89% is north of the 53rd Parallel (eg. Tom Lamb, Saskeram, Cape Tatnam, and Cape Churchill W.M.A.s.). Similarly, Parks and Forests were often located on non-arable soils.

There is considerable joint management of Parks and Forests. Approximately 1,100,000 acres are designated both as Provincial Parks and Provincial Forests.

Agricultural use which occurred in Parks prior to their establishment continues at about the same level today. In the Forests and W.M.A.s, whose purposes require types of vegetation different than those created through agricultural activity, use has been restricted.

---

* These totals do not take into account double-counting, that is, separate Orders-in-Council will occupy the same lands.

PROVINCIAL FORESTS

Purpose, Growth, General Location

The statutory purpose of the Provincial Forests is "to reserve certain areas in the province for a perpetual growth of timber, and to preserve the forest cover thereon, and to provide for a reasonable use of all the resources that the forest lands contain".[1]

In 1960, the area in Provincial Forests was 4.3 million acres, which did not change until 3,949 acres were added in 1981 (Figure 7). A further 32,864 acres were added 1984 and 1.1 million in 1987, bringing the current total to 5.44 million acres.

The initial Dominion Timber Reserves were located in and around the Agricultural Zone in areas with excessive slope and/or coarsely-textured soils (Figure 8). Subsequently, additional Forests, or modifications to existing Forests, have taken place to more precisely co-relate Forest outlines with the boundaries between arable and non-arable soils. In recent years, two additional large Forests (Moose Creek and Swan-Pelican) were created on the northern fringe of the Agricultural Zone, in areas where agriculture has not expanded due to the limitations of soil and climate.

Most Provincial Forest acreage is unsuited to commercial agricultural use, and initial attempts to settle in these areas failed. Nevertheless, in the area currently under Order-in-Council, some agricultural use, particularly haying and grazing, is possible.

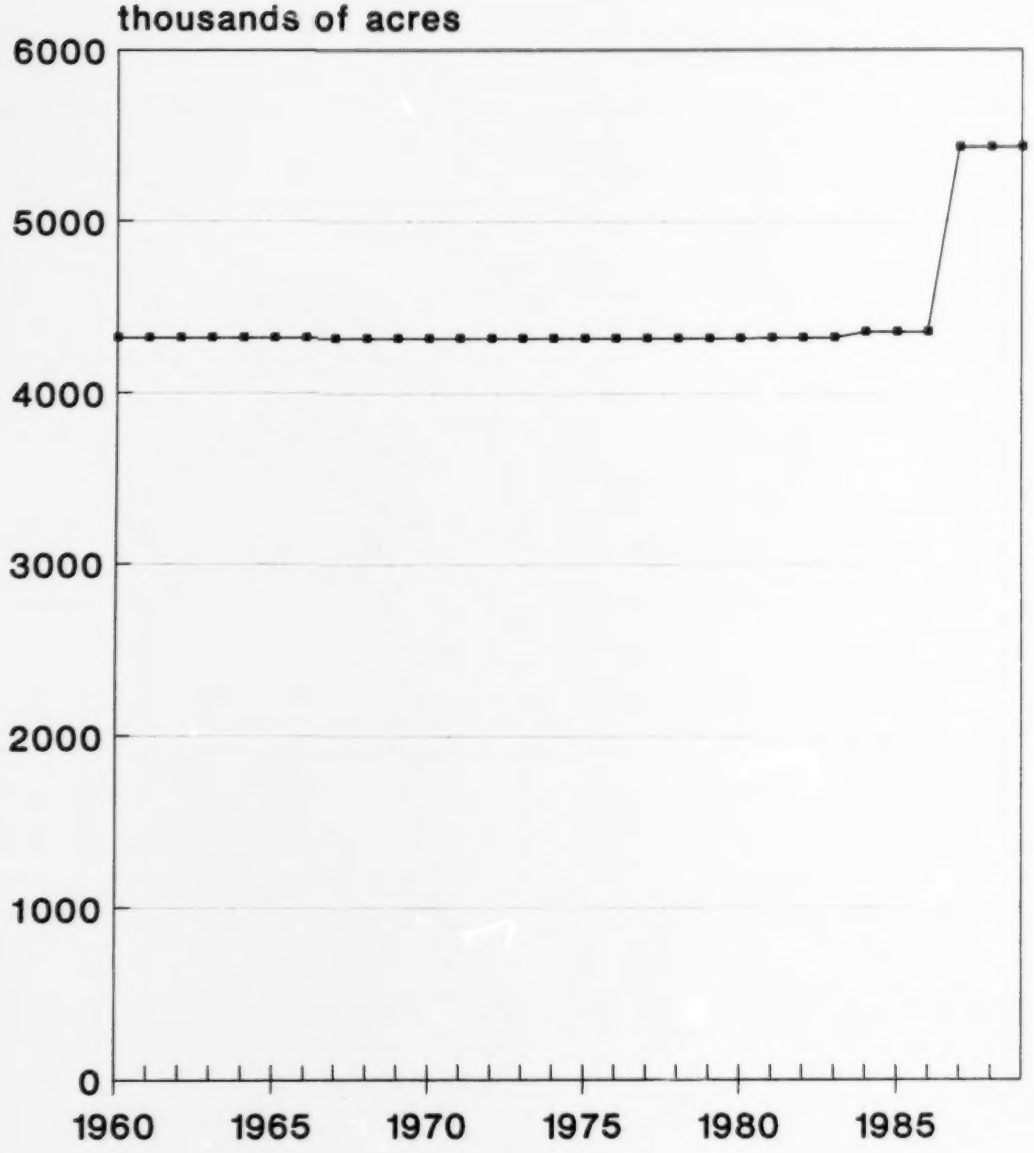
At present, about 200 tons of hay are harvested from the Forests, and about 60 head of livestock are grazed in them (Figure 9, Appendix A-4). This figure is much smaller than at the start of the period; in 1960-1962, when an annual average of 1,779 tons of hay were removed and 3,162 head of livestock were grazed. Almost all of this decline was the result of removing large area from Duck Mountain and Turtle Mountain Provincial Forests and converting these into Community Pastures (Bield and Turtle Mountain, respectively).

---

[1] Excerpts from the Manitoba Forest Act

Figure 7.

Growth of Provincial Forests
1960 - 1989



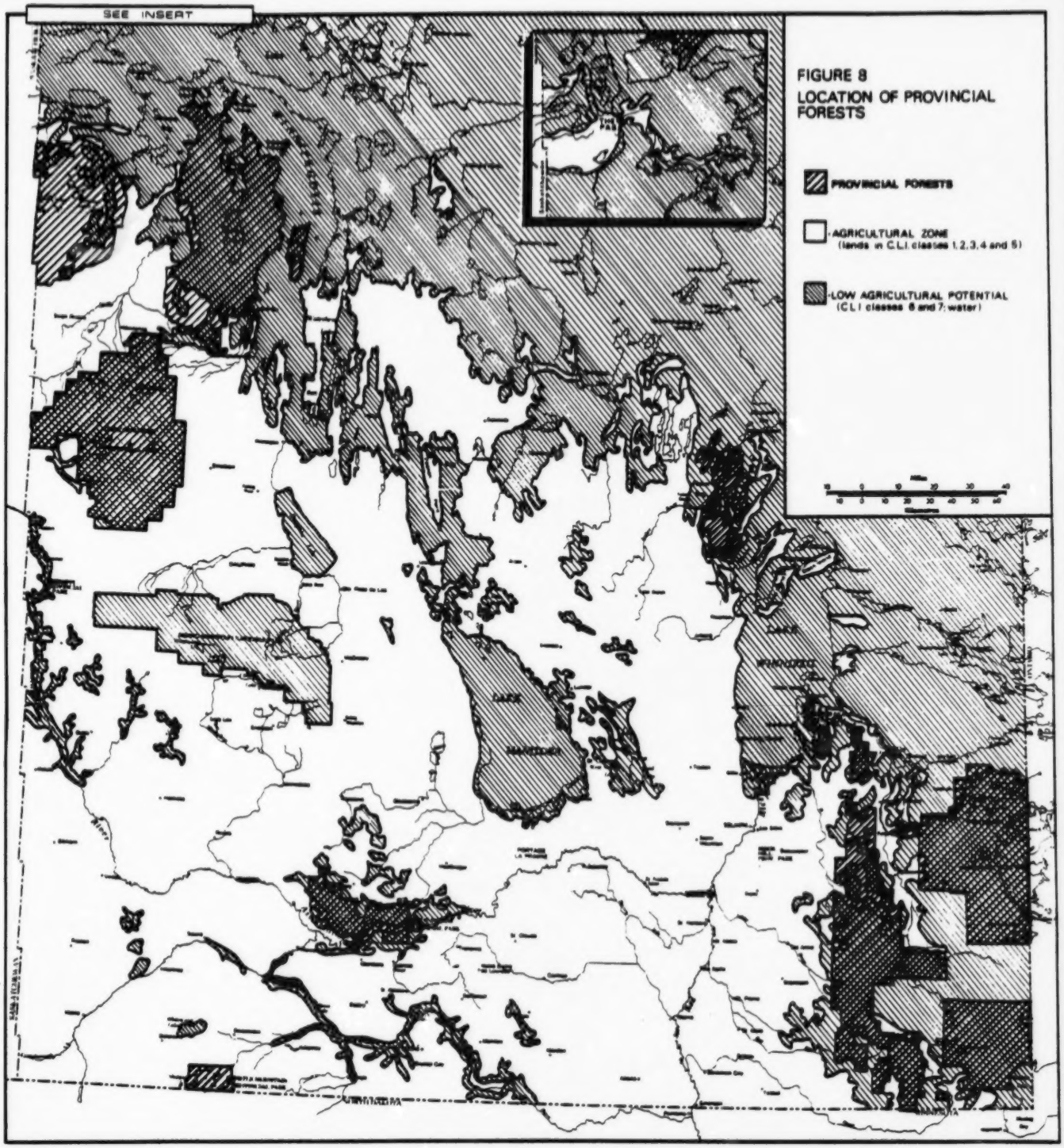
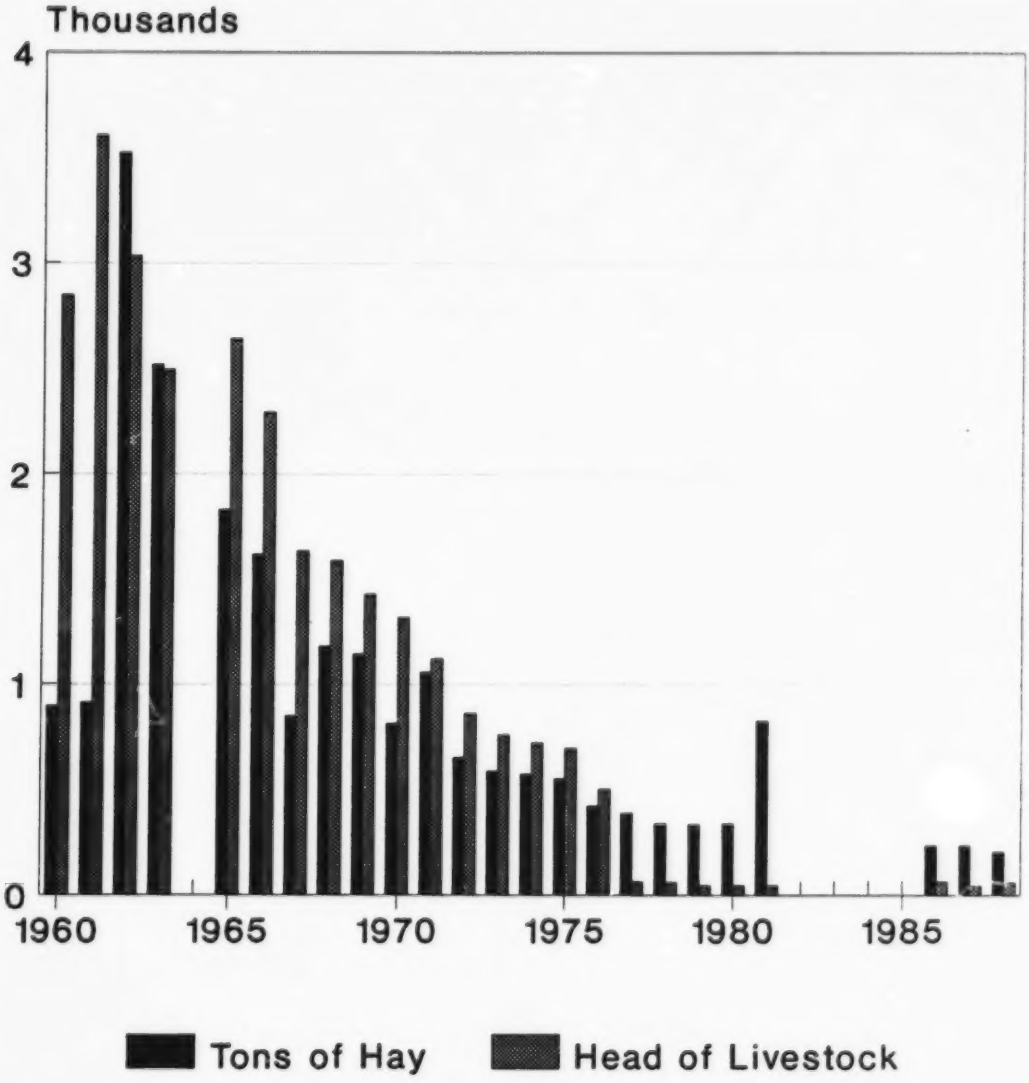

SEE INSERT
FIGURE 8
LOCATION OF PROVINCIAL FORESTS
PROVINCIAL FORESTS
AGRICULTURAL ZONE
(lands in C.L.I. classes 1,2,3,4 and 5)
LOW AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL
(C.L.I. classes 6 and 7; water)

Figure 9.

Agricultural Use in Prov. Forests
Hay or Grazing
1960 - 1988



No data collected for 1964, 1982-1985

PROVINCIAL PARKS

Purpose, Growth, General Location

There are seven different classifications of Provincial Parks. Their purposes as established under the Provincial Parklands Act are:

Natural Parks

"...areas which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural heritage of the Province." There are ten such parks totalling 2.3 million acres.

Wilderness Parks

"...areas which, through their management and use, will be perpetuated in a primitive state, free of development, and accessible only by non-mechanized means." There is 1 wilderness park totalling 1 million acres.

Recreation Parks

"...spacious areas close to concentrations of people, the natural attributes of which make it possible to serve large numbers of recreational users without degradation of the basic natural resources of the area." There are 45 such parks totalling 125 thousand acres.

Recreation Trailways

"...lineal areas illustrating or interpreting the natural travel routes of our Province." No Recreation Trailways have been formally established yet.

Heritage Parks

"...areas established to preserve and interpret key elements of Manitoba's natural and human history." There are 6 Heritage Parks totalling 67 thousand acres.

Wayside and Special Use Parks

"...small land areas developed for express recreational purposes, including Waysides, Provincial Campgrounds, Marine Parks, Access Sites, Information Centres, and Seasonal Dwelling Areas." There are 89 Waysides totalling 1.2 thousand acres, 5 Special Use Parks totalling 123 acres and 18 undesignated sites totalling 92 acres).

The first provincial park legislation was enacted in 1960, and the first Parks declared in 1962 (Figure 10 and 11). The ten oldest Parks, established in 1962-1965, together included 1.8 million acres. A second group of six large Parks, declared in 1969-1976, added a further .7 million acres. Finally, Atikaki Park, having 1.0 million acres, was enacted in 1985. In addition, the Parks system contains about 150 small parks (most being 10 acres or less). Total land and water area in all Provincial Parks is about 3.55 million acres.

Two principle constraints have determined the location of all but the smallest Parks:

1. A landscape suited to recreational purposes, that is, generally forested with waterbodies, and

2. A Crown land base of adequate size.

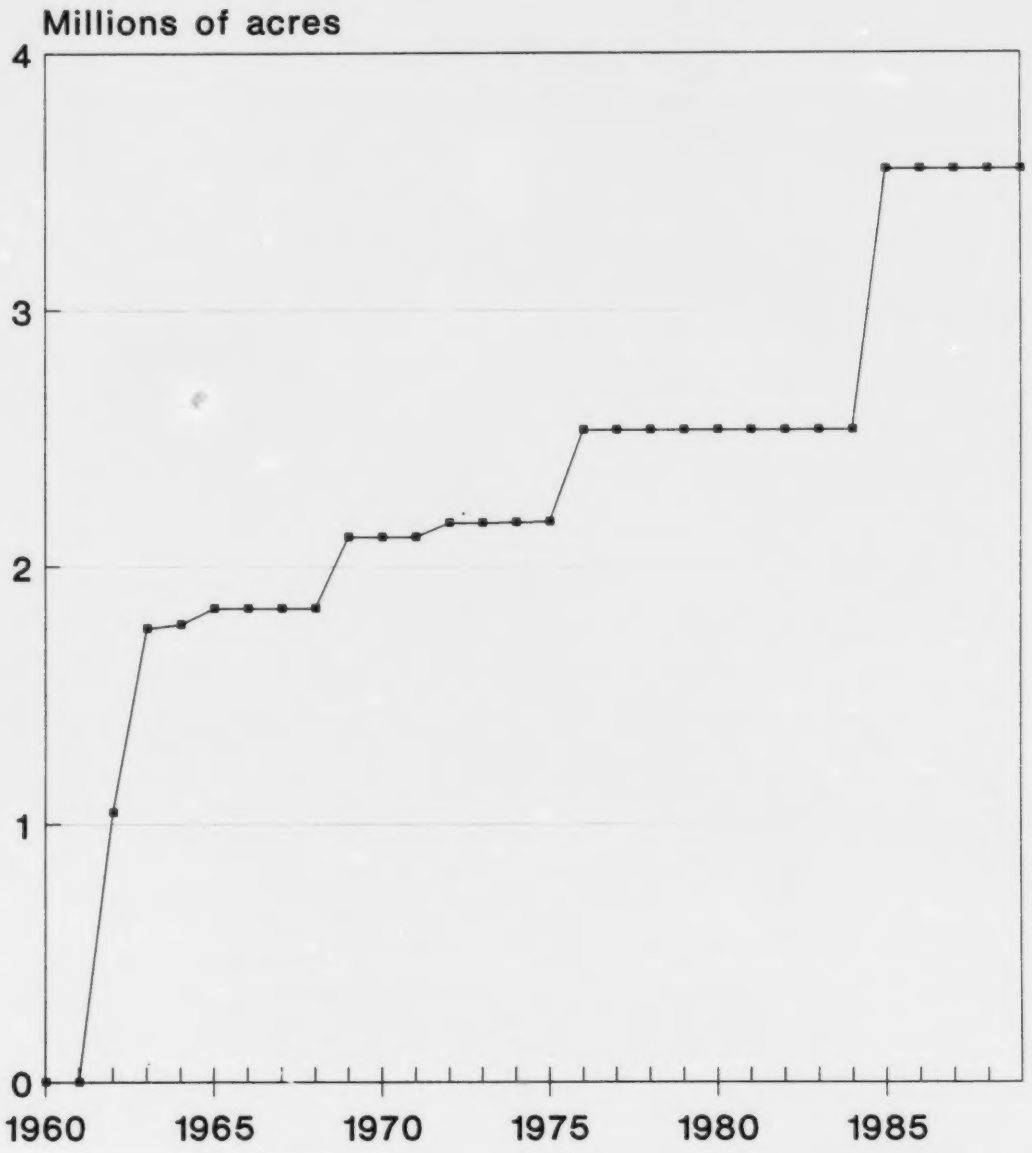
The earliest Provincial Parks were established in existing Provincial Forests (Whiteshell, Spruce Woods and Turtle Mountain Parks) Similarly, Duck Mountain Provincial Park is also in a Provincial Forest.

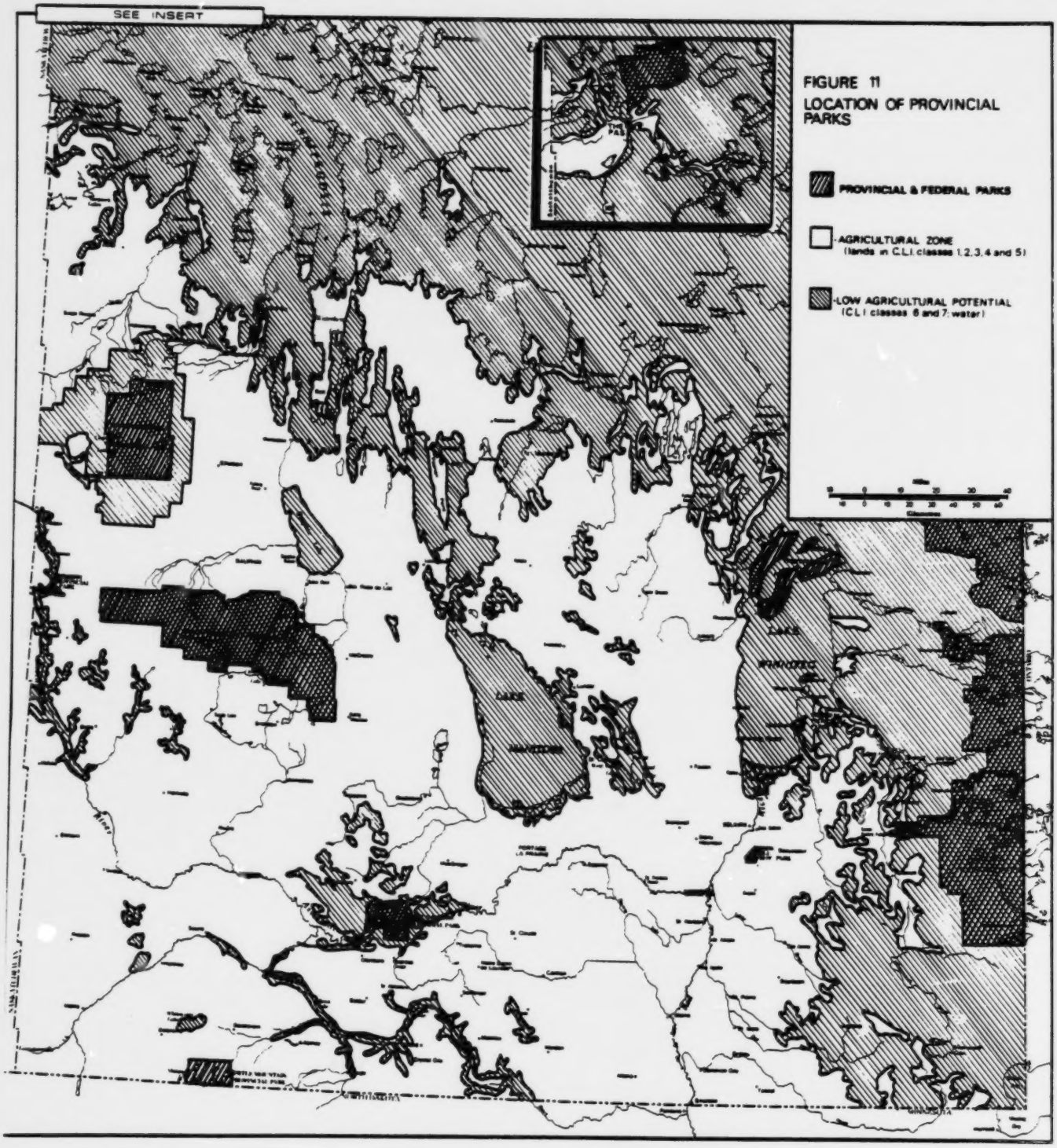
As with Provincial Forests, most Parks were established on soils that were not generally farmed due to the poor agricultural capability of the soils. There are a few exceptions, Asessippi and Beaudry Parks for example, that do have some agriculture potential. However, agriculture continues in those Parks having some suitable soils and a history of agricultural use; Asessippi, Birds Hill, Spruce Woods, Hecla, Grindstone and Beaudry. Additional agricultural use occurs in emergencies in Grindstone, Turtle Mountain, Methley Beach and Lynch Point Parks.

A few Parks have created in part on lands that had been cropped or grazed, but in these cases, park establishment responded to extraordinary recreational features and growing demand for recreational facilities in the densely settled part of the province. Overall, the amount of agricultural lands converted to park purposes in Manitoba, including parts of Asessippi, Beaudry, Spruce Woods, Grindstone, Birds Hill, Grand Beach, and Hecla Parks, is less than 35,000 acres.

Figure 10.

Growth of Provincial Parks
1960 - 1989




SEE INSERT
FIGURE 11
LOCATION OF PROVINCIAL PARKS
PROVINCIAL & FEDERAL PARKS
AGRICULTURAL ZONE (lands in C.L.I. classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)
LOW AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL (C.L.I. classes 6 and 7; water)
LAKE WINNIPEG
LAKE MANITOBA

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Purpose, Growth, General Location

Wildlife Management Areas are designated "for the better management, conservation, and enhancement of the wildlife resource of the province." These areas can be and are used also for agriculture, as well as forestry, recreation, mineral extraction and other resource uses.

The first W.M.A. was established in 1961, and additions have been made in most years since (Figure 12 and Appendix A-5). At present, there are a total of 69 W.M.A.s, on 7.5 million acres. Most (89%) of this acreage is north of the 53 parallel, in the four largest W.M.A.s (Figure 13).

The large majority of W.M.A. acreage is on land outside of the Agricultural Zone, where agriculture is not possible. Similarly, many W.M.A.'s in the Agro-Zone are located on lands with poor drainage, steep slopes, soil salinity or infertility problems, which are generally unsuited for crops and poorly suited to pasture. Two of the larger W.M.A.s in the Zone are confined to the waters of lakes.

Many of the W.M.A.s in the Interlake included parcels abandoned by settlers during the Depression. This has required the compensatory return of other Crown lands to municipal ownership and agricultural use through the L.G.D. Exchange Program.

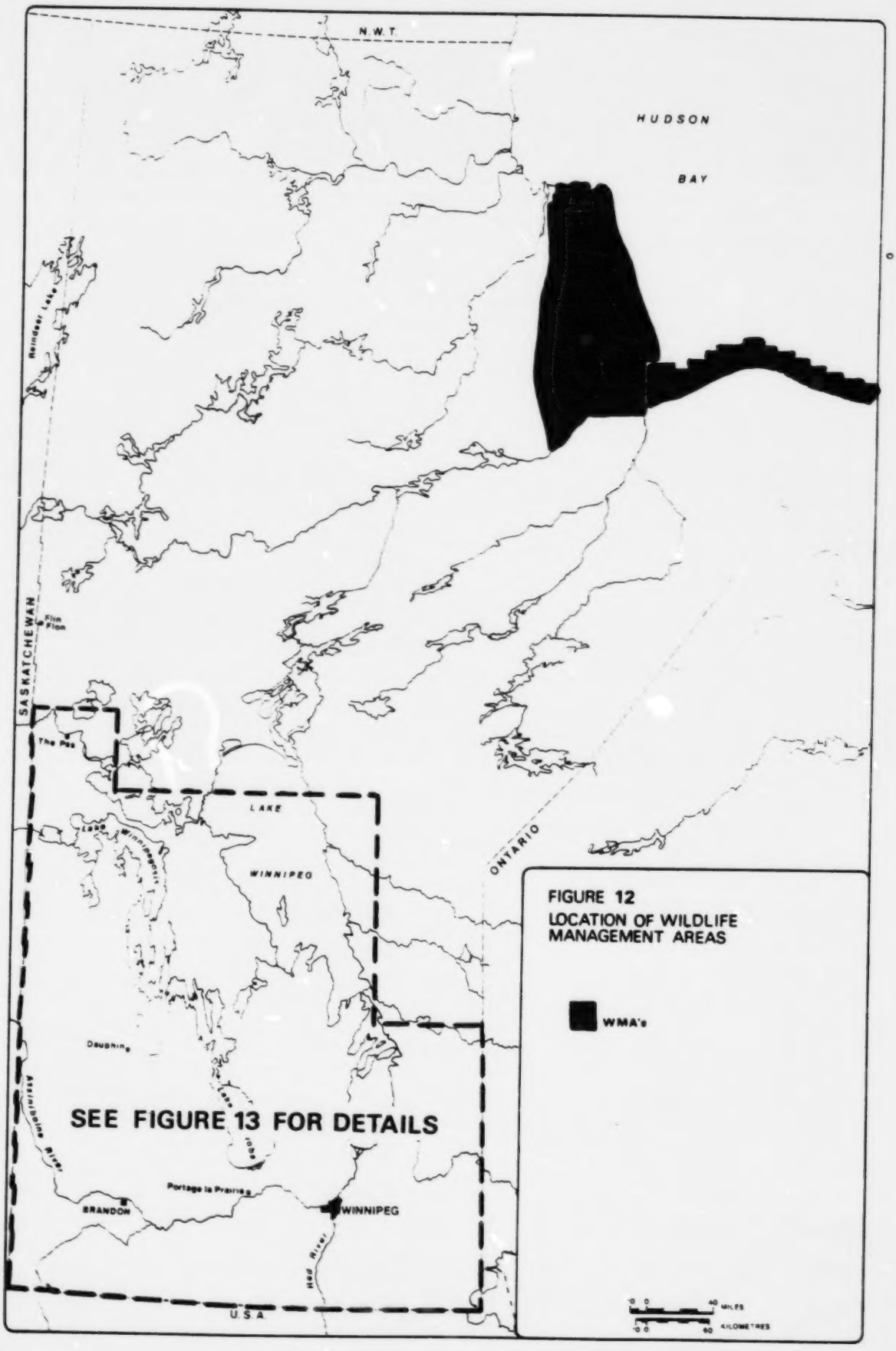
Some W.M.A. acreage in the Agricultural Zone is normally restricted from agricultural use because of its high value to wildlife or extremely fragile soils. Examples of these restricted areas are Oak Hammock Marsh, Grant's Lake, and Lauder Sandhills W.M.A.s.

Haying is generally allowed in W.M.A.'s, particularly in those established for deer and elk, since this harvest is followed by succulent regrowth beneficial to these species (Figures 14 and 15). On average, $1.5 million worth of hay is harvested annually. In areas dedicated to nesting cover, haying is not normally allowed, as a marked decline in nesting density occurs that can extend as long as five years.

Grazing is not normally permitted, since low soil fertility results in slow recovery, and because grazing livestock compete directly with deer and elk while interfering significantly with waterfowl nesting.

The amount of agricultural land (C.L.I. Class 5 or better) remaining in W.M.A.s has been roughly estimated at 490,000 acres, some of which is in parcels that are too small or inaccessible to be farmed. Statistics on agricultural use of W.M.A. lands have not been kept for every year. In 1984, considered a typical year, 65,883 acres in W.M.A.s were hayed or grazed in the agro-zone.

In emergency situations, parts of W.M.A.s that are usually not harvested are opened to haying.


N.W.T.
HUDSON
BAY
SASKATCHEWAN
Flin Flon
The Pas
LAKE
WINNIPEG
ONTARIO
Dauphin
SEE FIGURE 13 FOR DETAILS
Portage la Prairie
BRANDON
WINNIPEG
Red River
U.S.A.
FIGURE 12
LOCATION OF WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT AREAS
WMA's
MILES
KILOMETRES

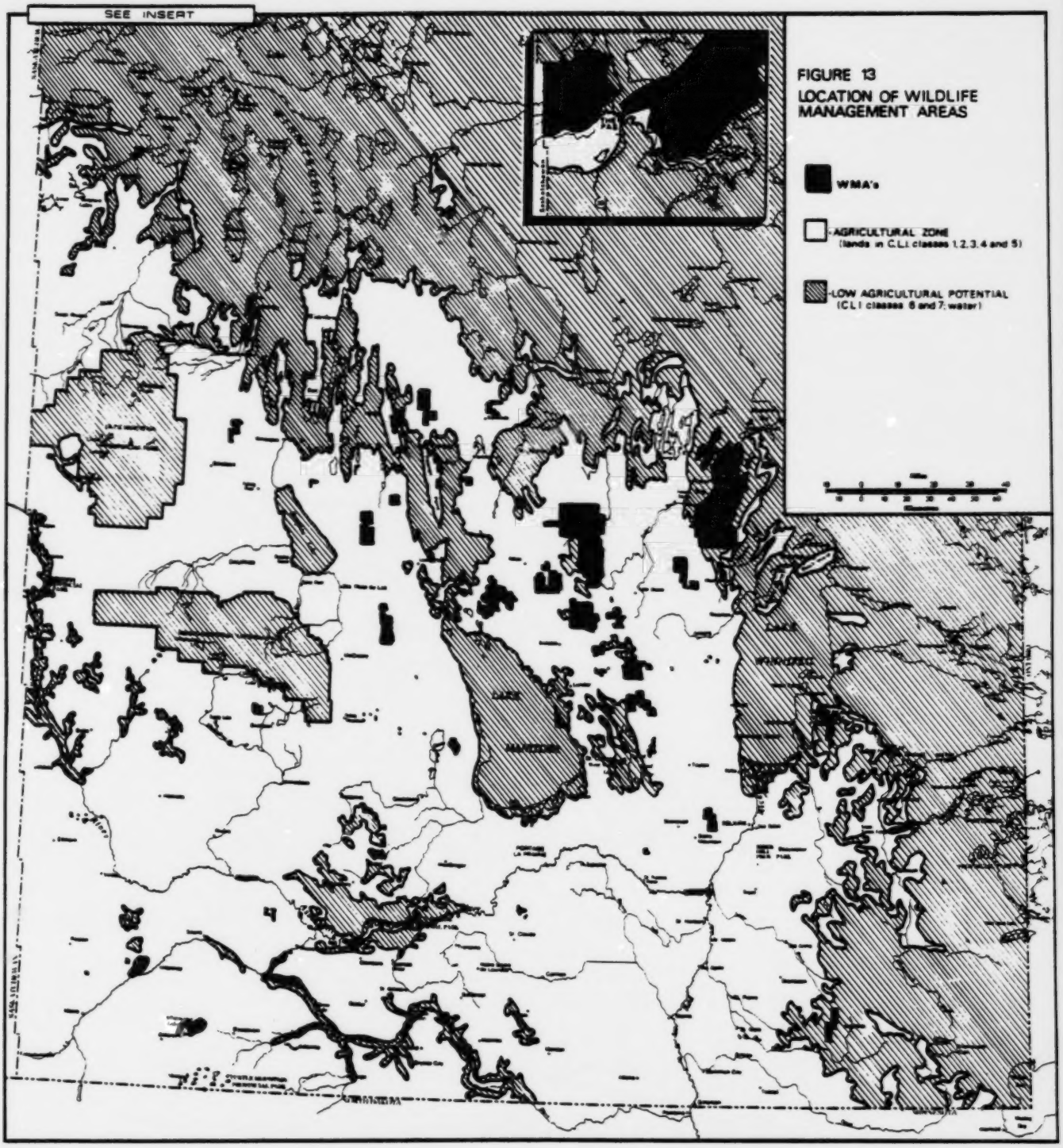

SEE INSERT
FIGURE 13
LOCATION OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS
WMA's
AGRICULTURAL ZONE (lands in C.L.I. classes 1,2,3,4 and 5)
LOW AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL (C.L.I. classes 6 and 7, water)

Figure 14.

Growth of Wildlife Management Areas 1960 - 1989

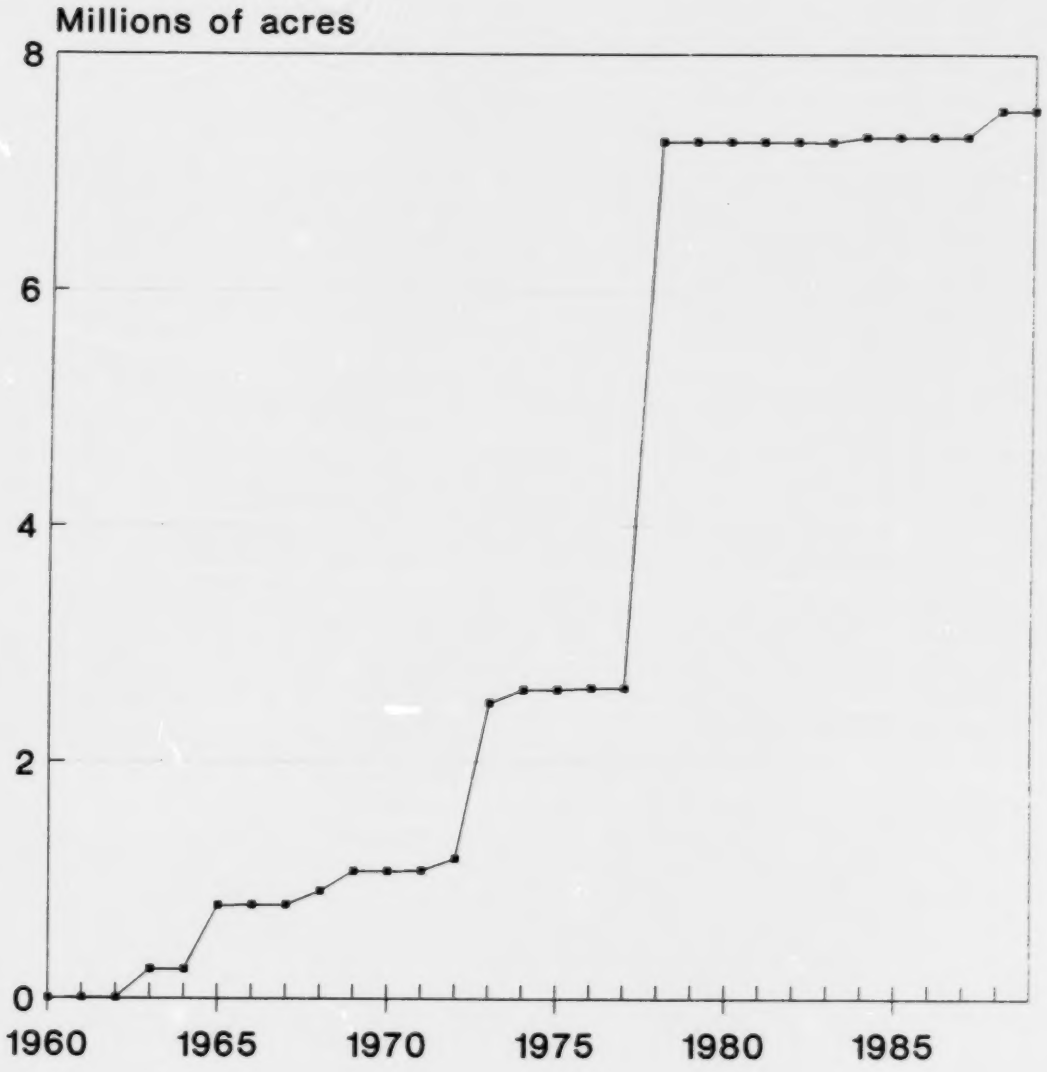


Figure 15.

Agricultural Use In Wildlife Management Areas

Hay and Grazing (1984)

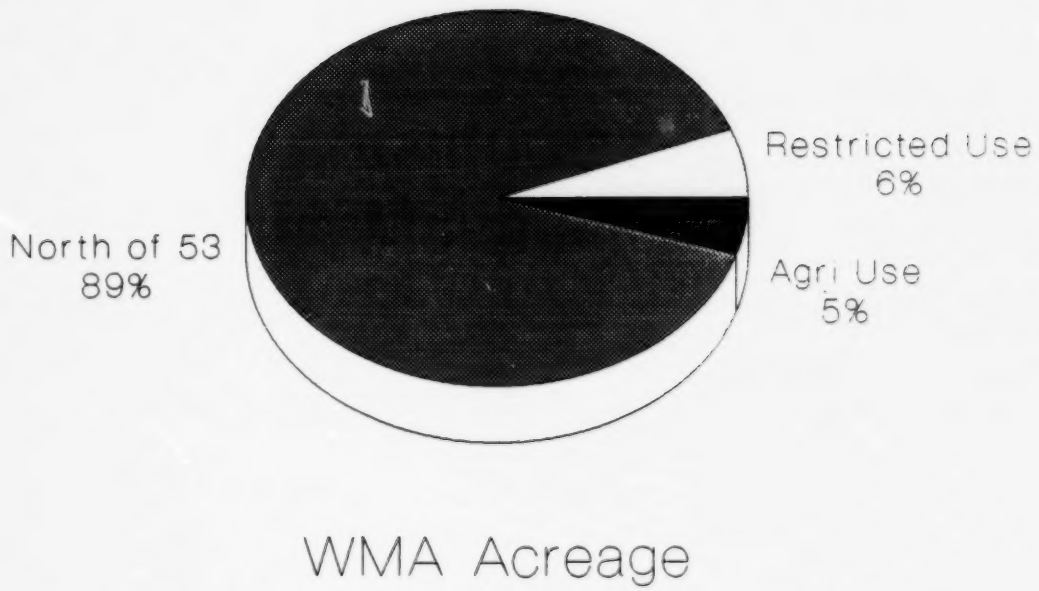
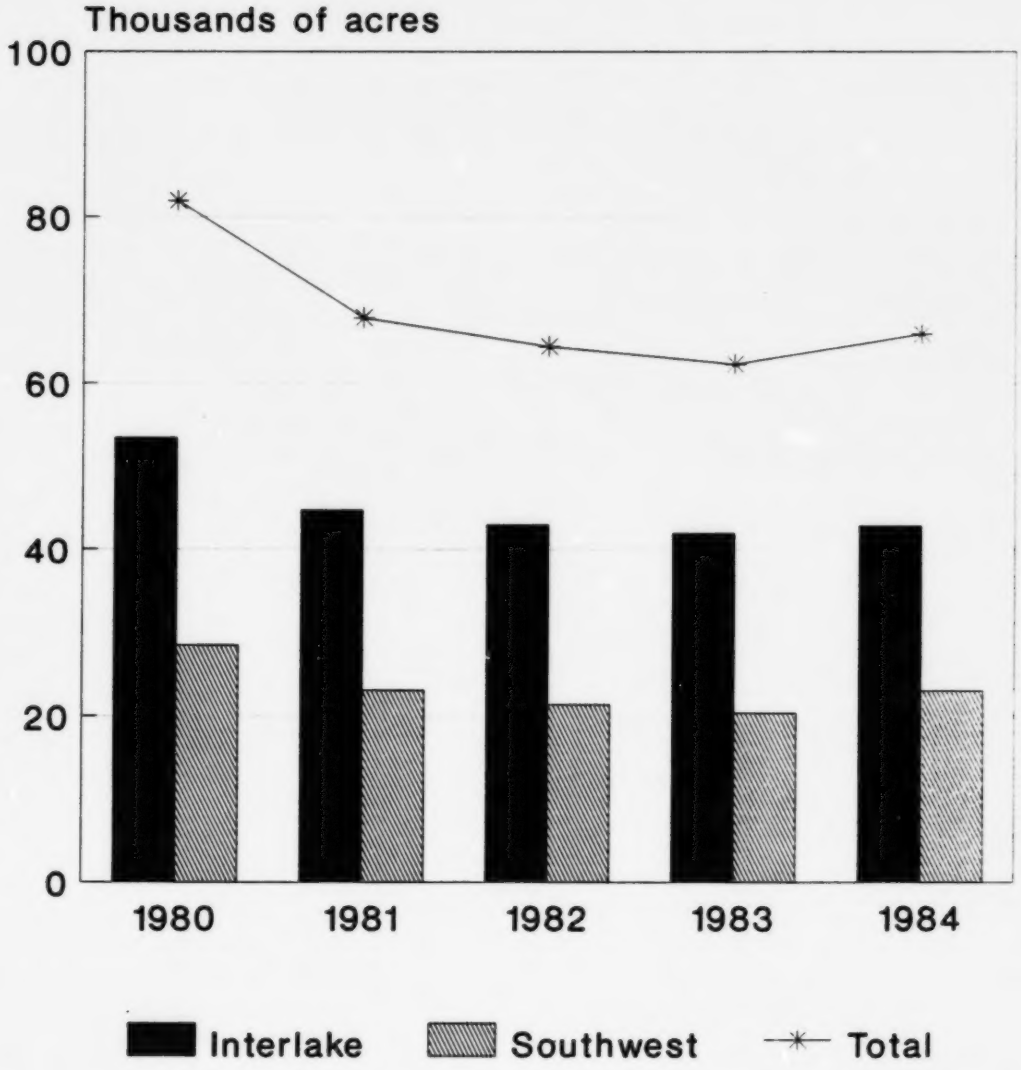


Figure 16.

Agricultural Use in Wildlife Management Areas

Hay & Grazing (1980-84)



OBSERVATIONS

1. The Province has established 174 Provincial Parks, 15 Provincial Forests and 69 Wildlife Management Areas.

2. Since 1960, a total of 12,187,315 acres have been added to parks, forests and W.M.A.'s, bringing the total to 16,504,979 acres (Figure 16).*

Forests

3. In 1960, the area in Provincial Forests was 4.3 million acres with the current total being 5.44 million acres.

4. Most Provincial Forest acreage is unsuited to commercial agricultural use. Nevertheless, some agricultural use, particularly haying and grazing, occurs.

5. Currently, about 200 tons of hay are harvested from the Forests and about 60 head of livestock are grazed in them.

6. Agricultural use has declined within Forests as a result of removing large areas from Duck Mountain and Turtle Mountain Provincial Forests for conversion to Community Pastures.

Parks

7. Total land and water area in all Provincial Parks is about 3.55 million acres

8. Most Parks were established on soils that were not generally farmed due to the poor agricultural capability of the soils.

9. The amount of agricultural lands converted to park purposes in Manitoba is less than 35,000 acres.

Wildlife Management Areas

10. There are a total of 69 Wildlife Management Areas on 7.5 million acres, 89% of which is north of the 53rd parallel, in the four largest W.M.A.'s.

12. The large majority of W.M.A. acreage is on land outside of the Agricultural Zone.

13. Many of the W.M.A.'s in the Interlake included parcels abandoned by settlers during the Depression.

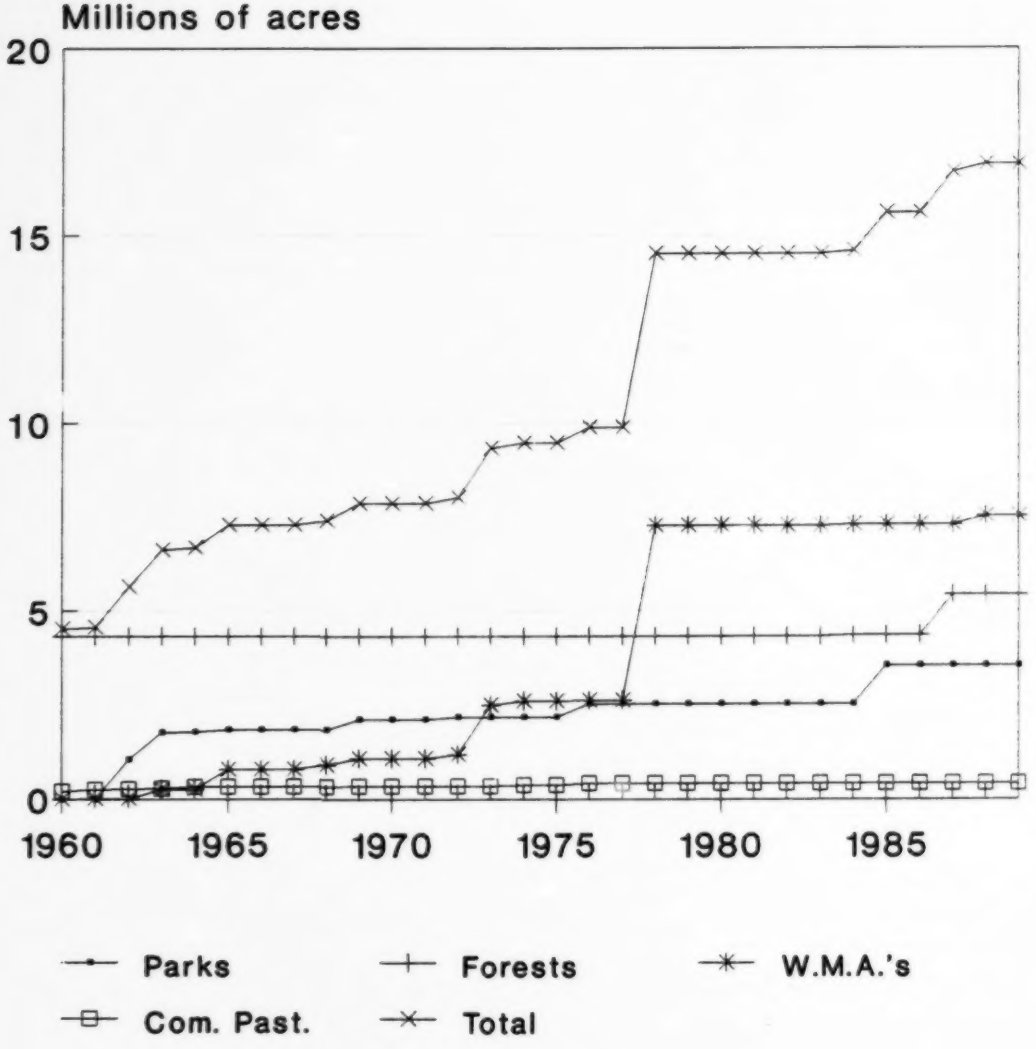
14. Some W.M.A. acreage in the Agricultural Zone is normally restricted from agricultural use because of its high value to wildlife or extremely fragile soils, however, haying is generally allowed in most W.M.A.'s, averaging $1.5 million worth of hay harvested annually.

---

* These totals do not take into account double-counting, that is, separate Orders-in-Council will occupy the same lands.

Figure 17.

Prov. Parks, W.M.A.'s, Forests & Comm. Pastures Commitments
1960 - 1989



VII. CROWN LAND - AGRICULTURAL USE

INTRODUCTION

Crown lands are employed by farmers in two ways: by use of the Community Pastures, and by lease or permit of individual Crown land parcels. Community Pastures may be used only for grazing, but other agricultural Crown lands are leased/permitted for cultivation, grazing, and hay.

COMMUNITY PASTURES

Purpose, Growth, General Location

Beginning in 1937, the federal Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration established Community Pastures, the purpose of which is "the rehabilitation of submarginal lands in order to increase the production of livestock and facilitate improved land use, and the rehabilitation and stabilization of farm units in surrounding areas at reasonable levels of employment and income". The lands included in each Pasture were selected and acquired, if necessary, by the Province; except for some parcels owned by the municipalities, all lands in the Pastures are now provincial Crown land.

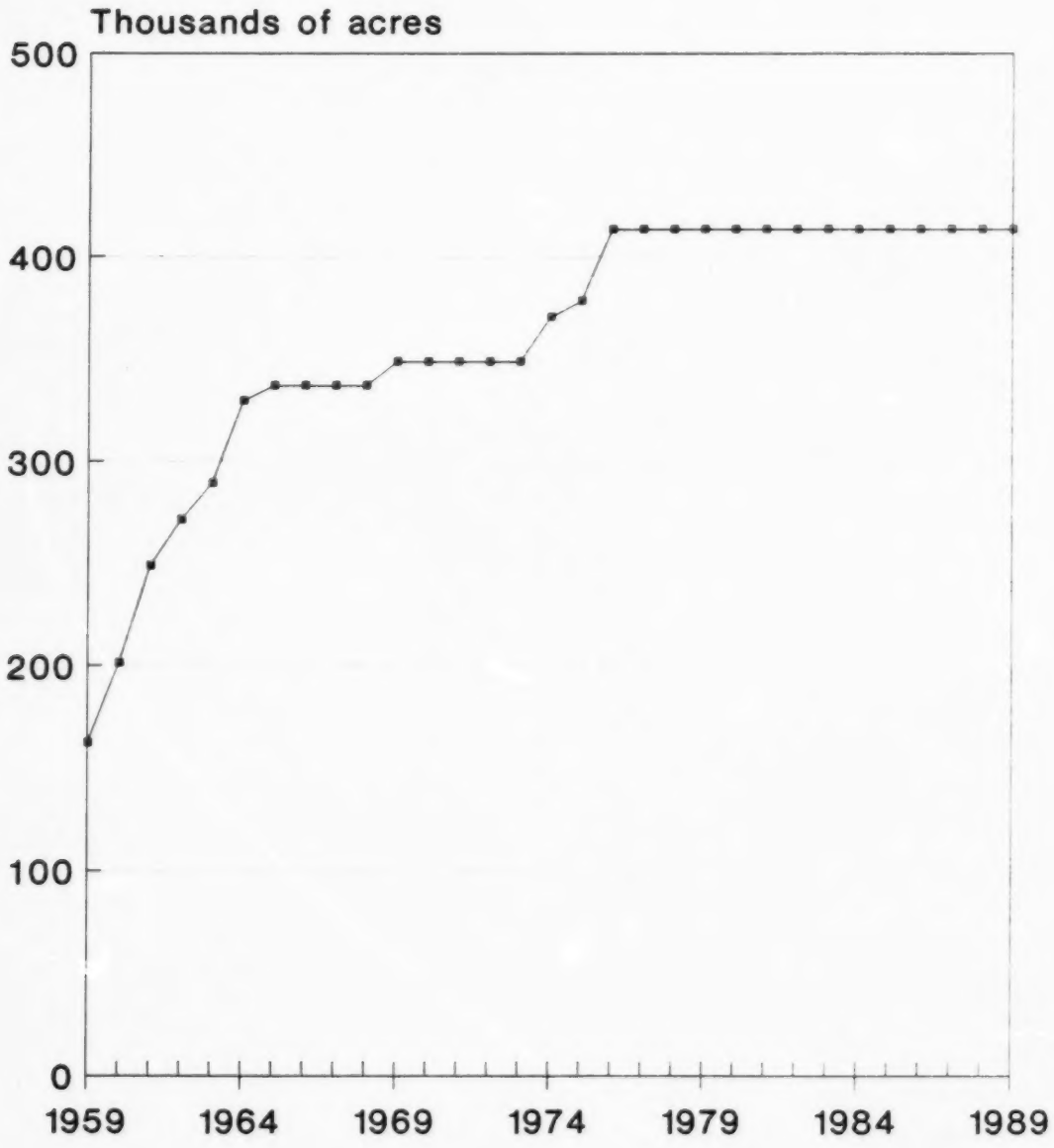
Prior to 1960, eight Community Pastures had been established, comprising a total of 162,296 acres (Figure 17). In 1960-1965, ten additional Pastures were created, having 174,515 acres. One Pasture (11,807 acres) was established in the next eight years, but in the period 1974-1976 five further pastures were created, with 64,818 acres. No new pastures have been created since 1976, but acreage has been added in recent years to Libau Community Pasture.

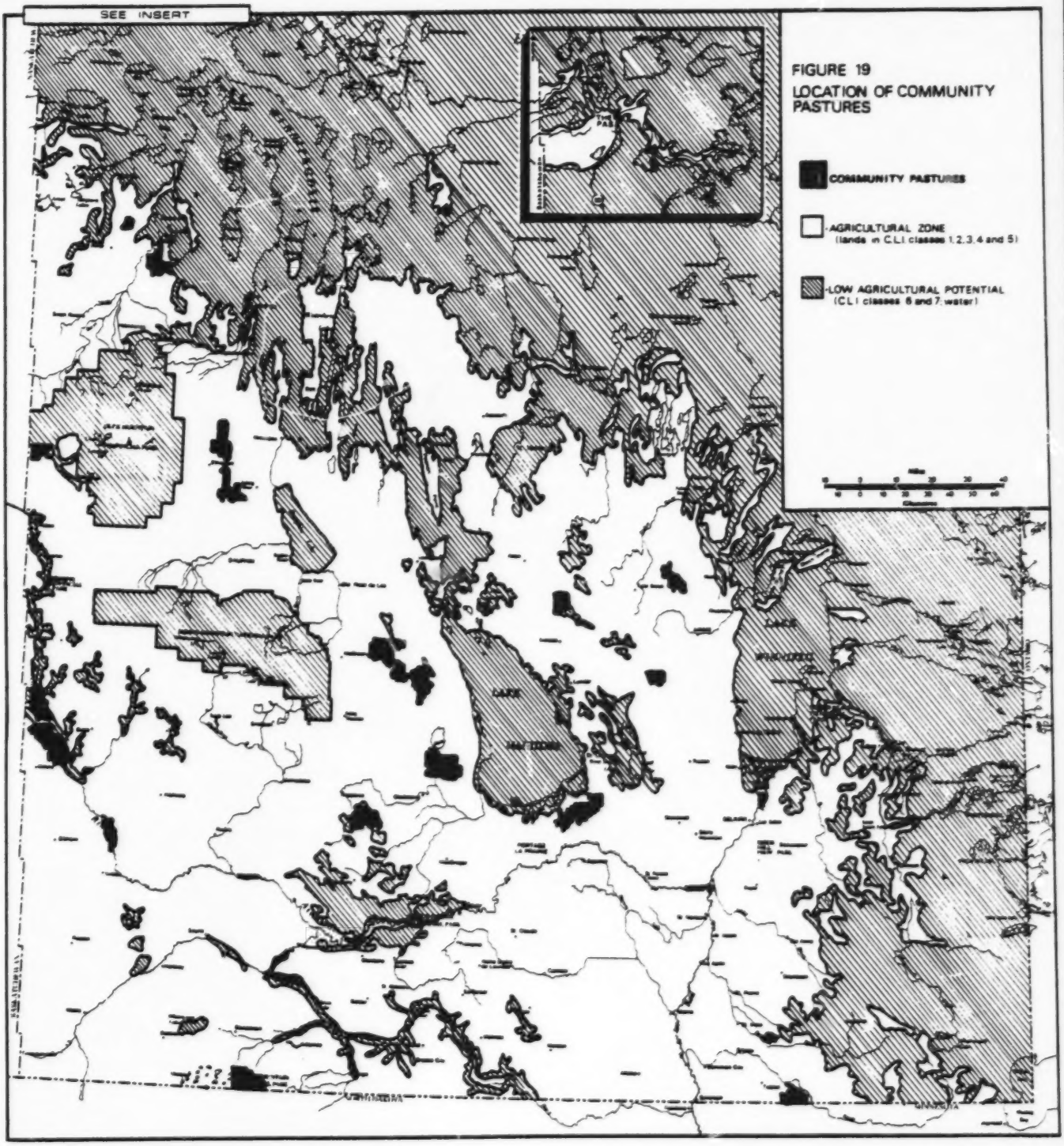
During the study period (1960-1989), 16 new Pastures were established, adding 251,140 acres. At present, there are 24 Pastures, occupying 413,437 acres. Community Pastures are, by definition, a means of utilizing marginal land for grazing. Pastures are generally located peripherally to the Agricultural Zone (Figure 18).

Community Pastures have the effect of expanding the agricultural land base. Some lands included in them were lands so poor for agriculture that no individual was prepared to risk the investment of purchase or even, in some instances, lease. Some were lands that had been patented and farmed, but subsequently abandoned. Others were lands deliberately withdrawn from settlement to prevent failed homesteading. The organized and collective management of these lands for grazing maximizes their long-term return to stockmen.

Figure 18.

Growth of Community Pastures
1960 - 1989




SEE INSERT
FIGURE 19
LOCATION OF COMMUNITY PASTURES
COMMUNITY PASTURES
AGRICULTURAL ZONE
(lands in C.L.I. classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)
LOW AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL
(C.L.I. classes 6 and 7, water)

CROWN LANDS UNDER AGRICULTURAL LEASE AND PERMIT

Purpose, Growth and General Location

The Federal government began to lease and permit Crown lands at the end of the last century. The Province continued with leasing and permitting of Crown land for agriculture after obtaining ownership of Crown lands in 1930. The Province re-organized and consolidated its system of agricultural rentals in 1963, and transferred it from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture in 1973.

The objectives of the program are to effectively administer the disposition of Crown land identified for agricultural purposes; and to improve the productivity of leased lands through improved development and management techniques.

Crown land under lease and permit increased from 1.26 million acres in 1965 to a high of 1.96 million in 1980, after which land sales to lessees reduced the acreage (Figure 19 and Appendix A-6). As of August 31, 1989, 1.74 million acres of Crown land were under agricultural lease or permit.

Renting of land by the Crown to farmers increases their productive base with a minimum of investment. With the exception of 50,000 acres that are cropped, all lands are utilised for forage. This provides a significant base for the provincial beef herd: it is estimated that the annual carrying capacity of agricultural Crown lands would meet the annual forage requirement of 25% of the Manitoba beef herd.

The system of leases and permits provides farmers with additional flexibility in farmland use and investment. Farm operators are offered long-term security on leases, at reasonable rental rates. Agricultural Crown Lands Branch collects payments in lieu of taxes, in excess of $1 million annually, that are remitted to local authorities.

OBSERVATIONS

1. 2.15 million acres of Crown land is available to farmers for agricultural purposes.

2. 0.41 million are in managed Pastures, while the balance, 1.74 million, are leased to individual operators for cropping, haying or grazing, or to groups for Co-op Pastures.

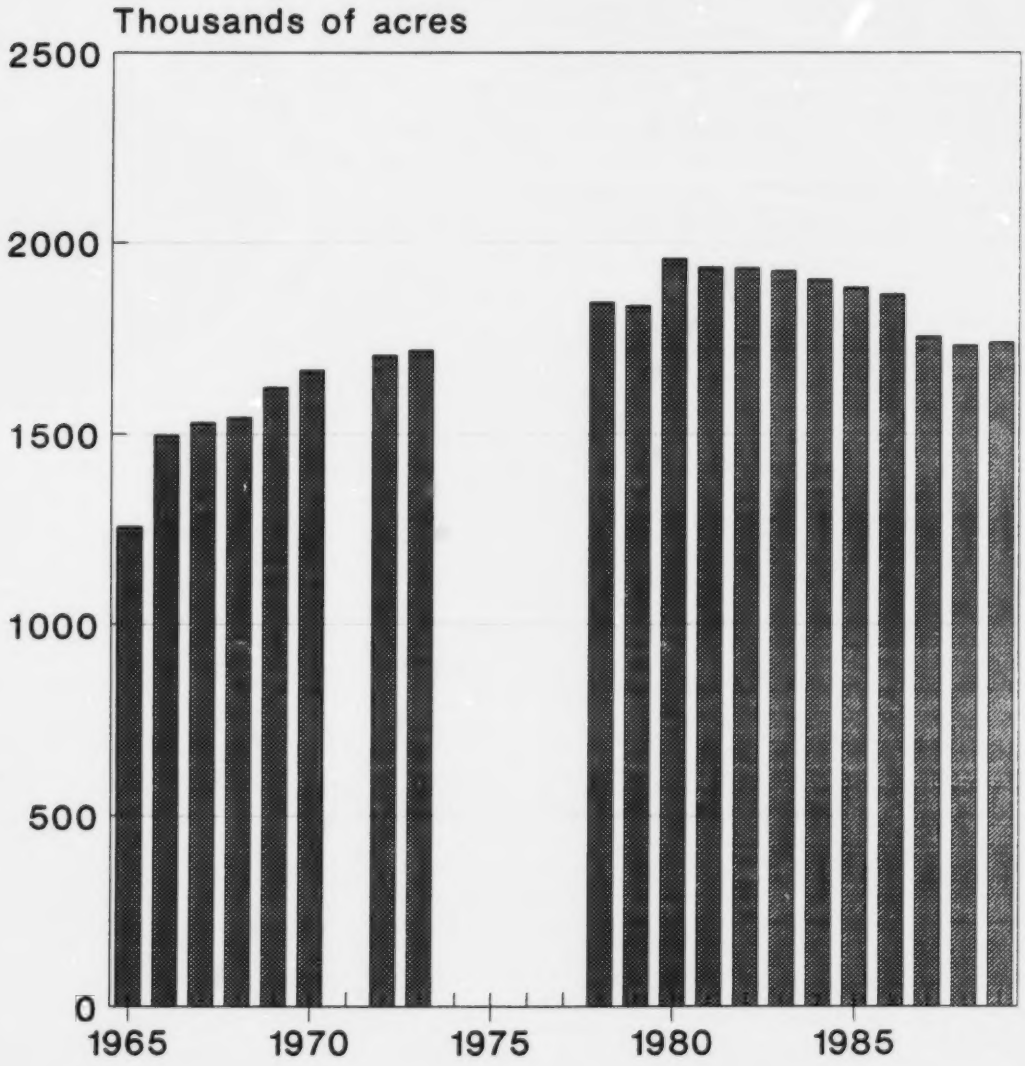
3. The area in Community Pastures grew relatively rapidly until 1976, but slowly since.

4. The acreage of Crown land rented to farmers increased up to 1980, but decreased since, due to the Agricultural Land Sales Program.

5. The decrease in the amount of Crown land leased and permitted (220,000 acres) to Agriculture use has declined less than the amount of Crown land sold for agriculture use (639,963 acres). This difference is attributed to the ongoing program of Crown land use planning which has brought additional Crown land into agricultural use.

Figure 20.

Crown Land Under Agricultural Lease or Permit
1965 - 1989



No data collected for 1971, 74-77
Acreages not maintained prior to '65

CROWN LAND USE IN THE INTERLAKE: A COMPARISON BETWEEN 1976 AND 1989

Information collected and published in the **Agro-Manitoba Information Package** details land use in the Interlake in 1976 and can be compared with data for 1989. For the purposes of this comparison, the Interlake has been defined to include only the rural municipalities and local government districts of Rockwood, Woodlands, Gimli, St. Laurent, Armstrong, Eriksdale, Siglunes, Grahamdale, Coldwell, St. Andrews, Fisher and Bifrost

Table 1: Comparison of Land Use in the Interlake 1976 to 1989

	Area (acres)		
	1976	1989	% Change
Agricultural Leases/Permits	419,635	527,043	+ 26%
Provincial Parks	125,394	125,367	0
Provincial Forests	0	20,840	---
Wildlife Management Areas	318,515	330,863	+ 4%
Community Pastures	71,040	65,676	- 8%
Crown Lands *	1,172,205	837,437	- 29%

* The total acreage of Crown Lands does not take into account double-counting, that is, separate Orders-in-Council will occupy the same lands.

OBSERVATIONS

1. Although there has been a 29% decrease in the amount of Crown land in the Interlake, agricultural leases and permits have increased by 26%

2. Area of lands committed to Community Pastures, Wildlife Management Areas and Provincial Parks has remained very constant throughout this period within the Interlake.

3. In 1987, the Moose Creek Provincial Forest was established, of which 20,840 acres are within the organized territory of the Interlake.

IX. SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS

1. The amounts of land in farms and, especially, land in agricultural use, have increased over the past four decades.

2. Productive farmland has increased at a higher percentage in the Interlake than in the Province as a whole.

3. The number of farms have decreased within the Interlake but at a slower rate than for the Province.

4. The Province of Manitoba purchased land unsuitable for agriculture uses.

5. Between 1960 and 1989, land was committed to Community Pastures (251,140 acres), Provincial Parks (3,551,294 acres), Forests (1,117,402 acres), Wildlife Management Areas (7,518,619 acres), and other uses.

6. Crown land sales were suspended in 1971 and resumed in 1979.

7. Acquisitions under the A.R.D.A. and related programs totalled 122,329 acres.

8. Other acquisitions of land by the Province, outside of the ARDA agreements, over the entire 1960-1989 period, total 49,356 acres.

9. Prior to 1971, and since 1979, the Province sold land for a variety of purposes, chiefly agriculture. The amount of sales, over the period in 1960-1989 (639,963 acres), exceeded the amount of all acquisitions for all purposes by 468,278 acres.

10. The amount of Crown lands sold under the Agricultural Crown Lands Sales program since 1979 to the end of 1988-89 (512,680 acres) exceeds the total purchases under the A.R.D.A./F.R.E.D./R.F.T./A.L.U. programs (122,329 acres) by 390,351 acres.

11. The Province has established 174 Provincial Parks, 15 Provincial Forests and 69 Wildlife Management Areas.

12. Since 1960, a gross total of 12,187,315 acres have been added to parks, forests and W.M.A.'s, bringing the gross total to 16,504,979 acres.

Forests

13. In 1960, the area in Provincial Forests was 4.3 million acres with the current total being 5.44 million acres.

14. Most Provincial Forest acreage is unsuited to commercial agricultural use, nevertheless, some agricultural use, particularly haying and grazing is possible.

15. Currently, about 200 tons of hay are harvested from the Forests and about 60 head of livestock are grazed in them.

16. Agricultural use has declined within Forests as a result of removing large areas from Duck Mountain and Turtle Mountain Provincial Forests for conversion into Community Pastures.

Parks

17. Total land and water area in all Provincial Parks is about 3.55 million acres

18. Most Parks were established on soils that were not generally farmed due to the poor agricultural capability of the soils.

19. The amount of agricultural lands converted to park purposes in Manitoba is less than 35,000 acres.

Wildlife Management Areas

20. There are a total of 69 Wildlife Management Areas on 7.5 million acres, 89% of which is north of the 53rd parallel, in the four largest W.M.A.'s.

21. The large majority of W.M.A. acreage is on land outside of the Agricultural Zone.

22. Many of the W.M.A.'s in the Interlake included parcels abandoned by settlers during the Depression.

23. Some W.M.A. acreage in the Agricultural Zone is normally restricted from agricultural use because of its high value to wildlife or extremely fragile soils, however, haying is generally allowed in most W.M.A.'s, averaging $1.5 million worth of hay harvested annually.

Crown Land - Agricultural Use

24. 2.15 million acres of Crown land is available to farmers for agricultural purposes.

25. 0.41 million are in managed Pastures, while the balance, 1.74 million, are leased to individual operators for cropping, haying or grazing, or to groups for Co-op Pastures.

26. The area in Community Pastures grew relatively rapidly until 1976, but slowly since.

27. The acreage of Crown land rented to farmers increased up to 1980, but decreased since, due to the Agricultural Land Sales Program.

28. The decrease in the amount of Crown land leased and permitted (220,000 acres) to Agriculture use has declined less than the amount of Crown land sold for agriculture use (639,963 acres). This difference is attributed to the ongoing program of Crown land use planning which has brought additional Crown land into agricultural use.

Crown Land Use in the Interlake

29. Although there has been a 29% decrease in the amount of Crown land in the Interlake, agricultural leases and permits have increased by 26%.

30. Area of lands committed to Community Pastures, Wildlife Management Areas and Provincial Parks has remained constant throughout this period within the Interlake.

31. In 1987, the Moose Creek Provincial Forest was established, of which 20,840 acres are within the organized territory of the Interlake.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A-1: Provincial Farmland Area (1951 - 1986 Acres)

YEAR	TOTAL FARMLAND	# FARMS	UNDER AGRI USE
1986	19,126,517	27,336	17,586,223
1981	18,819,365	29,442	17,589,645
1976	19,026,255	32,104	16,388,006
1971	19,008,259	34,981	16,055,255
1966	19,083,817	39,747	15,665,006
1961	18,169,951	43,306	15,150,609
1956	17,931,817	49,201	13,770,732
1951	17,730,393	52,383	12,453,183

Interlake Farmland Area (1951 - 1986 Acres)

YEAR	TOTAL FARMLAND	# FARMS	UNDER AGRI USE
1986	1,781,027	2,017	1,538,043
1981	1,606,213	2,115	1,488,219
1976	1,599,329	2,123	1,243,661
1971	1,757,750	2,646	1,165,934
1966	1,695,806	3,072	982,545
1961	1,421,672	3,346	838,221
1956	1,165,425	3,503	569,469
1951	1,084,857	3,712	407,032

APENDIX A-2: LAND ACQUISITIONS AND SALES

Crown lands, as a natural resource, are administered under The Crown Lands Act, which provides for a Lands Branch through which the Minister exercises management and control. Administration of provincial lands involves many varied duties and responsibilities in connection with (a) land inventory, (b) land disposition, (c) land acquisition, and (d) the conservation, utilization and administration of public lands for the benefit of the Province as a whole.

Beginning in 1963-1964, land acquisition was divided under two components; those parcels purchased by the Crown under certain Federal-Provincial agreements and those parcels that were purchased independent of these agreements as was the case in previous years.

The Federal Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA) of 1961 authorized the Canadian Government to enter into agreement with any provincial government for the purpose of carrying out joint undertakings in connection with alternate land-use and rural development schemes. The first ARDA agreement between Manitoba and Canada was signed in 1962; the second agreement was signed in 1965, which extended the ARDA program in this Province for five years, 1965 to 1970. This was followed by a further joint undertaking designated as the FRED agreement (Funds for Rural Economic Development) which was signed May 16th, 1967, and was designed to run for ten years, 1967 to 1977.

Both ARDA and FRED agreements apply to specific areas only, therefore insofar as Manitoba Crown lands are involved in dispositions and acquisitions, the Province can be divided into three areas.

1) The extensive main area of Crown lands which occupy the portion of the Province lying east of Lake Winnipeg and north of the ARDA area and Township 37 up to latitude 60° and the shores of Hudson Bay.

2) Lands to which the FRED agreement applies, ie., the Interlake area south of Township 38, and continuing southward over the Central Lake Basin to the Assiniboine River, and

3) Lands to which the ARDA agreement applies, ie., Southeastern Manitoba, and that portion of Western Manitoba lying west of, and roughly approximate to, Longitude 99° south of Cormorant Lake and Moose Lake.

The Alternate Land Use program administered by the Resource Projects Section under the Agricultural Rural Development Act (ARDA III) was established in 1970 and terminated in 1978. The major objective of the program was to acquire low capability farm land and convert it to other uses such as forestry, wildlife habitat, forage crops and recreation. The program is administered by a professional and technical staff of foresters, wildlife ecologists and recreation and agricultural specialists, complemented by a team of land acquisition agents, cartographers, draftsmen and clerical personnel.

Commencing during the fall of 1973, the Resources for Tomorrow program was administered by the Water Resources Division. The major emphasis of this program is to acquire areas required for public access and recreational use as well as to develop Crown land areas for better public utilization. Lands that can be acquired under the program include wildlife habitat areas, tracts of native vegetation, river and lake frontage, historic and archaeological sites, unique ecological sites and land supporting ecosystems representative of Manitoba. Areas under consideration include major river corridors such as the Assiniboine, Souris, Pembina and Red River, as well as prime wildlife habitat in the Province.

The documentation to follow outlines the land acquisitions and dispositions on a fiscal year-end basis. Information was obtained from files maintained with Lands Branch of Manitoba Natural Resources, files maintained with Land Acquisition of Manitoba Government Services and the Manitoba Natural Resources departmental annual reports.
Problems were encountered in the assimilation of the data for the following reasons:

- Previous to 1965, all land acquisitions were carried out by the Lands Branch of Manitoba Natural Resources. Beginning in 1969 the Land Acquisition Branch of Government Services became involved in the appraisal and acquisition of lands for individual branches. Therefore, data maintenance became inconsistent.

- During 1973-1974 Agricultural Crown Lands Branch was formed under Manitoba Agriculture and therefore some records and files that were maintained with Manitoba Natural Resources Lands Branch were transferred to this newly formed branch. During this transformation and including the few years prior, no accurate statistics were maintained on land acquisitions.

- It is important to note that as of 1971-72, sales of Crown Lands was discontinued until 1978-79, except where Crown Lands were required for townsite developments, lots in townsite subdivisions and in a few isolated situations where it may be necessary to hold title where a long term lease is not adequate. Beginning in 1978-79 records were maintained by number of parcels of land approved for sale. For this data to be consistent with previous year's data, the following conversion factor is used: [# of parcels x 140] = # of acres.

1961

The demand for Crown lands continued to decline attributing this to two factors: (1) lack of lands suitable for general farming, (2) farmers find it more economical to rent than to purchase additional pasture units.

During the year, 24 parcels were sold involving 3,140.02 acres (1,271 hectares) and a total of 16,269 acres (6,584 hectares) of land was purchased by the Lands Branch for the following purposes:

Forestry Consolidation	1,492 acres	(604 hectares)
Parks (Roadside Sites)	67 acres	(27 hectares)
Administration Sites	32 acres	(13 hectares)
Wildlife Management & Public Shooting	7,225 acres	(2,924 hectares)
Community Pastures	7,293 acres	(2,951 hectares)
Water Storage	160 acres	(65 hectares)

1962

During the year 88 parcels of Crown land including six townsite lots - a total area of 11,591.67 acres (4,691 hectares) were disposed of by sale. These sales included approximately 9,000 acres turned over to the Atomic Energy Commission for development and research purposes in the Pinawa area plus numerous small areas for roads, drains and other purposes.

The sale of agricultural land has been reduced to a minimum in accordance with the present policy of the Government respecting curtailment of agricultural land sales pending land-use investigations.

A total of 9,373 acres (3,793 hectares) of land was purchased by the Lands Branch for the following purposes:

Parks (Roadside Sites)	821 acres	(332 hectares)
Wildlife Management & Public Shooting	193 acres	(78 hectares)
Community Pastures	8,350 acres	(3,379 hectares)
Miscellaneous	9 acres	(4 hectares)

1963

During the year, 128 parcels of Crown land including nine townsite lots, a total area of 16,459.07 acres (6,661 hectares) were disposed of by sale. The 6,419 acres (2,598 hectares) purchased for pastures included 4,493.57 acres (1,819 hectares) purchased from the Assiniboine Land Company for the Archie-Ellice Community Pasture. A total of 9,861 acres (3,991 hectares) of land was purchased by the Lands Branch for the following purposes:

Community Pastures	6,419 acres	(2,598 hectares)
Recreational	177 acres	(72 hectares)
Forestry	959 acres	(388 hectares)
Wildlife Management & Public Shooting	2,270 acres	(919 hectares)
Miscellaneous	36 acres	(15 hectares)

1964

In pursuance of the government policy of setting aside and of acquiring parcels of private lands to consolidate certain blocks selected for use as provincial parks, recreational areas, wildlife sanctuaries, and community pastures, etc., specific investigations and negotiations were undertaken by members of the Lands Branch staff. Extensive investigations were also undertaken, together with staff members of the Department of Agriculture and the Manitoba Soil Survey, under the program initiated under the Agricultural Rehabilitation Development Act (A.R.D.A.) The ARDA program provides for the acquisition by the Crown of privately-controlled but agriculturally marginal lands for the purpose of putting such lands under more suitable programs of land utilization.

As a result of these activities, and for the first time in 34 years, more land was purchased in 1963-64 and added to provincial Crown lands than was disposed of by Crown land sales during the fiscal year.

Lands acquired under ARDA		
forestry purposes	5,455.12 acres	(2,208 hectares)
wildlife purposes	9,899.11 acres	(4,006 hectares)
recreational purposes	56.33 acres	(23 hectares)
unit consolidations	311.77 acres	(126 hectares)
TOTAL	15,722.33 acres	(6,363 hectares)
Other land acquisitions		
community pastures	5,518.20 acres	(2,233 hectares)
other purposes	353.26 acres	(143 hectares)
TOTAL	5,871.46 acres	(2,376 hectares)
TOTAL Crown Land acquisitions	21,593.79 acres	(8,739 hectares)
TOTAL Crown Land sales	8,150.81 acres	(3,299 hectares)
DIFFERENCE	13,442.98 acres	(5,440 hectares excess acquisitions)

1965

Many causes have been responsible for the increased interest in the use of Crown lands, but in this connection the part played by the following Provincial policies should not be overlooked:

1) A program of extending and improving the Provincial road system has given easier access to Crown lands in undeveloped or developed areas.
2) The revised grassland policy has made farm-grazing leases, ranch-grazing leases and grazing permits more attractive because of greater security and a more equitable system of rentals.
3) The extension of rural credit has encouraged the development of farm livestock, land-clearing, and forage improvement; and
4) Educational, demonstration and extension activities have increased knowledge, and fostered the art of land reclamation and management on the part of land operators.

Lands acquired under ARDA (includes Alternate Uses of Land Agreement)		
forestry purposes	1,983.63 acres	(803 hectares)
wildlife purposes	4,769.49 acres	(1,930 hectares)
recreational purposes	2,325.06 acres	(941 hectares)
floodlands	3,270.40 acres	(1,323 hectares)
TOTAL	12,351.58 acres	(4,999 hectares)
Other land acquisitions		
community pastures	1,119.99 acres	(453 hectares)
other purposes	22.10 acres	(9 hectares)
TOTAL	1,142.09 acres	(462 hectares)
TOTAL Crown Land acquisitions	13,493.67 acres	(5,461 hectares)
TOTAL Crown Land sales	26,277.78 acres	(10,634 hectares)
DIFFERENCE	12,784.11 acres	(5,174 hectares excess sales

1966

Increased interest in the acquisition of Crown lands for agricultural use was shown again in 1965 - 66.

Lands acquired under ARDA		
forestry purposes	790.95 acres	(320 hectares)
wildlife purposes	1,048.62 acres	(424 hectares)
centennial parks	1,135.42 acres	(459 hectares)
TOTAL	2,974.99 acres	(1,204 hectares)
Other land acquisitions		
community pastures	1,201.13 acres	(486 hectares)
recreational purposes	72.71 acres	(29 hectares)
other purposes	3.82 acres	(2 hectares)
TOTAL	1,277.66 acres	(517 hectares)
TOTAL Crown Land acquisitions	4,252.65 acres	(1,721 hectares)
TOTAL Crown Land sales	6,880.23 acres	(2,784 hectares)
DIFFERENCE	2,627.58 acres	(1,063 hectares excess sales

1967

At present there is a growing interest in the purchase of parcels of Crown land scattered throughout the main farming area. Such small areas of relatively inferior land (which were not considered for disposition previously because they were recognized as not worth operating as separate holdings) are now in demand by neighbouring farmers for the purpose of enlarging their present holdings. Where such Crown lands can be successfully integrated with established farm units, alienation becomes justified and some of this land is being sold.

Lands acquired under ARDA		
forestry purposes	635.19 acres	(257 hectares)
wildlife purposes	1,279.28 acres	(518 hectares)
centennial parks	921.33 acres	(373 hectares)
TOTAL	2,835.80 acres	(1,147 hectares)
Other land acquisitions		
community pastures	1,110.00 acres	(449 hectares)
recreational purposes	130.29 acres	(53 hectares)
other purposes	644.45 acres	(261 hectares)
TOTAL	1,874.74 acres	(759 hectares)
TOTAL Crown Land acquisitions	4,710.54 acres	(1,906 hectares)
TOTAL Crown Land sales	5,353.71 acres	(2,167 hectares)
DIFFERENCE	643.17 acres	(260 hectares excess sales

1968

During the past year the grouping of Crown lands into categories according to their land use suitability, ie., forestry, wildlife, recreation, arable agriculture or pastoral use, was continued. This work is being carried out in conjunction with the FRED Interlake Agreement, which provides Federal funds to assist in the purchase of alienated lands of low capability for agriculture in order that, if and when approved, they can be acquired and put to more appropriate use. As part of the FRED program, a special interdepartmental committee has been charged with the responsibility of finalizing land use classification in the Interlake area and with making definite recommendations by the 1968 spring season.

During the year a total of 4,432 acres (1,794 hectares) of privately owned lands were acquired under ARDA cost-sharing agreement. Parcels were acquired for forestry purposes in southeastern Manitoba and in the Lac du Bonnet and the Hadashville districts; for wildlife management in the Delta Marsh and in the Big Grass Marsh Refuge areas; and for centennial park purposes in the Asessippi and the Spruce Woods Provincial Parks. An additional 2,004 acres (811 hectares) of privately owned land were purchased for inclusion in community pastures and recreation sites.

One hundred and fourteen lessees applied for assistance in clearing brush or scrub for pasture development under the FRED program.

Lands acquired under ARDA		
forestry purposes	3,735.97 acres	(1,512 hectares)
wildlife purposes	251.0 acres	(102 hectares)
centennial parks	445.30 acres	(180 hectares)
TOTAL	4,432.27 acres	(1,794 hectares)
Other land acquisitions		
community pastures	1,392.0 acres	(563 hectares)
recreational purposes	171.76 acres	(70 hectares)
other programs	440.45 acres	(178 hectares)
TOTAL	2,004.21 acres	(811 hectares)
TOTAL Crown Land acquisitions	6,436.48 acres	(2,605 hectares)
TOTAL Crown Land sales	16,521.68 acres	(6,686 hectares)
DIFFERENCE	10,085.20 acres	(4,081 hectares excess sales

1969

In accordance with the revised land sale policy, Crown lands within organized municipalities are now available for sale in areas where the basic municipal services are provided and where the lands are not required for public purposes, or where alienation would be unlikely to contribute to the problem of soil erosion by wind and water. The revised land sale policy also provides that lands held under grazing lease can be offered for sale to the lessee at the appraised market value in cases where the lessee desired to integrate the leased land with his own holding to form a better or more efficient economic farm unit.

To facilitate programs designed to put agriculturally sub-marginal land under more suitable forms of land use, the Department purchased 6,500 acres (2,630 hectares) in Southeastern Manitoba, and 3,000 acres (1,214 hectares) in the vicinity of Duck Mountain for forestry purposes. These lands in the Duck Mountain area are being acquired as a result of a recently completed land-use study which led to a recommendation that the Duck Mountain Provincial Forest Boundary be extended. It is anticipated that additional lands may be acquired in this area, and it is noteworthy that a number of owners of rough forest lands have offered to sell their holding to the Province.

In addition, approximately 1,120 acres (453 hectares) of land were acquired for wildlife development in the Big Grass Marsh and elsewhere.

Lands acquired under ARDA		
Economic Units	6,067.60 acres	(2,455 hectares)
Wildlife	960.0 acres	(388 hectares)
TOTAL	7,027.6 acres	(2,844 hectares)
Other land acquisitions		
Community Pastures	160.0 acres	(65 hectares)
Recreational purposes	152.41 acres	(62 hectares)
Other purposes	4.85 acres	(2 hectares)
TOTAL	317.26 acres	(128 hectares)
TOTAL Crown Land acquisitions	7,344.86 acres	(2,972 hectares)
TOTAL Crown Land sales	32,907.12 acres	(13,317 hectares)
DIFFERENCE	25,562.26 acres	(10,345 hectares excess sales

1970

During 1969-70 the demand for Crown lands for general farm use decreased as a result of grain delivery quota restrictions, and prices of farm land were somewhat lower than in the previous year. On the other hand, due to the high price of beef, the demand for grazing land remained strong. In the current year, a total of 9,240 acres (3,739 hectares) of privately owned lands was acquired under the ARDA cost-sharing agreement, and 3,520 acres (1,424 hectares) were purchased for forestry and wildlife purposes. Acquisition of land within the revised Duck Mountain Forest Reserve was initiated in 1968, and was continued in 1969 with the purchase of approximately 5,000 acres (2,023 hectares) required for forestry and economic consideration.

Land acquisitions in connection with land adjustment projects under FRED programs involved the Lands Branch in four major schemes. These were designated as the Libau-Poplar Park, the Riverton-Washow Bay Project, the Hecla-Island Park and the Oak Hammock projects.

The Libau-Poplar Park and the Riverton-Washow Bay projects were initiated in 1967 and involve approximately 9,900 acres (4,006 hectares). These lands were appraised, after which offers were made for purchase on a voluntary basis. Up to the current year, some 3,334 acres (1,349 hectares) have been acquired. The Hecla Island Project was initiated in 1969. This project involves the purchase of approximately 5,000 acres (2,023 hectares), only 200 (81) of which were acquired in the current fiscal year. When the remaining portion is acquired the land involved will be turned over to Parks Administration for development as a Provincial park. The Oak Hammock Project consists of approximately 7,600 acres (3,076 hectares) which, when fully developed, will be used as a combined Water Control and Waterfowl area. Approximately 3,000 acres (1,214 hectares) were acquired for this project in 1969-70.

Further in respect of FRED programs, appraisals were carried out on 2,400 acres (971 hectares) of land considered as low agricultural capability, of which 800 acres (324 hectares) have been purchased, and negotiations are in progress in connection with the 1,600 acres (648 hectares) remaining.

1970 continued

Lands acquired under ARDA		
forestry purposes	8,520.0 acres	(3,448 hectares)
wildlife purposes	720.0 acres	(291 hectares)
Lands acquired under FRED		
Oak Hammock Project	1,260.0 acres	(510 hectares)
Hecla Island	200.0 acres	(81 hectares)
Other purposes	800 acres	(324 hectares)
TOTAL	11,500.0 acres	(4,654 hectares)
Other land acquisitions		
wildlife purposes	1,360.0 acres	(550 hectares)
other purposes	2.00	(1 hectares)
TOTAL	1,362 acres	(551 hectares)
TOTAL Crown land acquisitions	12,860.0 acres	(5,204 hectares)

(No land sale acreage data was maintained in 1970 or 1971.)

1971

The Resources Planning Branch was created in 1970 within the Department in recognition of the need for coordinating the planning function respecting development and improvement of our natural resources. Resource Projects, a wing of the Resources Planning Branch, is responsible for special projects within the context of resources planning. During 1970-71, all studies of the Resource Projects groups were cost-shared through ARDA and FRED.

In addition to continuing the land acquisition activity on Hecla Island and in the Oak Hammock Area, three new project areas were initiated dealing with low capability land for agriculture. Two areas, Netley-Libau and Riverton-Washow Bay dealt with acquisition of wetland areas subject to flooding around the periphery of Lake Winnipeg. The third area centred around the Narcisse Wildlife Management Area between the Towns of Narcisse and Chatfield. In total 7,153 acres (2,895 hectares) of low capability agriculture land was purchased under the ARDA - FRED costsharing agreements. Resource management plans were completed for the conversion and development of the area to wildlife, forestry and recreation use.

Lands acquired under ARDA/FRED	7,153 acres	(2,895 hectares)

1972

Projects continuing under ARDA and FRED include areas around the Duck Mountains, Rosedale Municipality, Lake St. Martin, Oak Hammock Marsh, south end of Lake Winnipeg and Southeastern Manitoba. Total acquisition under these programs totalled 5,445 acres (2,204 hectares).

Sales of Crown Lands has been discontinued except where Crown Lands are required for townsite developments, lots in townsite subdivisions and in a few isolated situations where it may be necessary to hold title where a long term lease is not adequate.

Lands acquired under ARDA/FRED	5,445 acres	(2,204 hectares)

1973

In 1972/73, there was extensive activity related to land purchase, land conversion and re-allocation programs conducted in association with FRED and ARDA projects. There was renewed interest in agricultural grassland leases, cash rental lease, crop share contracts, and various other agricultural permits as a result of high livestock prices and strong grain prices.

Lands acquired under FRED		
Hecla Island	254 acres	(103 hectares)
Chatfield-Narcisse	930 acres	(376 hectares)
Oak Hammock	1,345 acres	(544 hectares)
Sandridge	1,343 acres	(543 hectares)
Libau-Netley	980 acres	(397 hectares)
Mantagao Lake & Sleeve Lake	1,050 acres	(425 hectares)
TOTAL	5,902 acres	(2,388 hectares)

1974

Major acquisition of low capability agriculture land took place through the Alternate Land Use Program (ARDA) in the Whitemud Watershed, Lauder Sand Hills, Souris River Bend, South Riding Mountain, periphery of Duck Mountain and Southeast Manitoba. Over 1,700 acres (688 hectares) were seeded to forage crops, 331 acres (134 hectares) were reforested and 200 acres (81 hectares) were improved through wildlife habitat manipulation and management.

Lands acquired under ARDA		
Southwest	4,500 acres	(1,821 hectares)
Duck Mountain	784 acres	(317 hectares)
Southeast	1,599 acres	(647 hectares)
Whitemud Watershed	5,982 acres	(2,420 hectares)
TOTAL	12,865 acres	(5,206 hectares)
Lands acquired under Fred		
Hecla Island	77 acres	(31 hectares)
Chatfield-Narcisse	474 acres	(192 hectares)
Oak Hammock	236 acres	(96 hectares)
Sandridge	1,112 acres	(450 hectares)
Libau-Netley	379 acres	(153 hectares)
Mantagao Lake & Sleeve Lake	640 acres	(259 hectares)
Sylvan	654 acres	(265 hectares)
TOTAL	3,572 acres	(1,446 hectares)
TOTAL land acquired	16,437 acres	(6,652 hectares)

1975

Purchase of lands under the Resources For Tomorrow Access Program have been undertaken in the following areas; Delta Marsh, Brandon Hills, Lands fronting on the Assiniboine River, Lands fronting on Lac du Bonnet, Spruce Woods, Pembina Valley, Beaudry Park and Lands fronting on the Red River. (Statistics not available.)

Emphasis in 1974-75 under the Alternate Land Use program included acquisition and conversion of lands in the Duck Mountain Periphery, Riding Mountain Periphery, Pembina Valley, Lauder Wildlife Management Area and Agassiz Forest Reserve areas. land acquisition was initiated in the Portage Sandhills. (Statistics not available.)

Land acquisition and conversion under the FRED program continued in 1974-75. A total of 3,620 acres (1,465 hectares) were purchased, including a 240 acres (97 hectares) addition of Oak Hammock Wildlife Management Area that included 50 acres (20 hectares) of remnant tall grass prairie. Additions were made to the Narcisse-Sandridge, Oak Hammock and Mantagao Lake Wildlife Management Areas. Many previous offers on land purchased were completed. Conversion of lands acquired focused on seedling down old fields to forages. A total of 1,420 acres (575 hectares) were sown to alfalfa; these lands are leased to area farmers on a one-cut basis.

Land acquired under FRED	3,620 acres	(1,465 hectares)

1976

Acquisition in 1975-76 under the RFT program was concentrated in the Delta Marsh, Assiniboine Valley between Brandon and Spruce Woods Provincial Park, the Pembina Valley and Portage Sandhills. A total of 4,137.95 acres (1,675 hectares) were acquired. Development work was undertaken on lands acquired the previous year. Attention was concentrated on erosion control (tree planting and forage planting) in the Pembina Valley, trail location and cutting in Brandon Hills, and general cleanup on lands purchased.

Alternate Land Use Emphasis in 1975-76 included acquisition of land in the Duck Mountain Periphery, Whitemud Watershed, Agassiz Forest Reserve area, Assiniboine River (west of Brandon) and the Beausejour Sandhills. A total of 8,338 acres (3,374 hectares) were acquired. Conversion work including seeding of forage 1,300 acres (526 hectares), and tree planting 431 acres (174 hectares) for erosion control, site cleanup and fence removal was undertaken. During the 1975-76 fiscal year, emphasis was placed on completion of ongoing FRED Land Adjustment projects. Only 4 quarter section of land (637 acres - 258 hectares) from 4 landowners were purchased. Development/conversion work included boundary clearing in the Mantagao Lake, Sandridge and Clematis Wildlife Management Areas, signing of boundaries, fence removal, completion of access roads, preparation and seeding of forage within the Wildlife Management Areas.

Lands acquired under RFT	4,137.95 acres	(1,675 hectares)
Lands acquired under ARDA	8,338 acres	(3,374 hectares)
Lands acquired under FRED	431 acres	(174 hectares)
TOTAL	12,906.95 acres	(5,223 hectares)

1977

The Resources for Tomorrow program was active in the following area: Pembina Valley, Assiniboine River between Brandon and Spruce Woods Provincial Park, Portage Sandhills, Fort Dufferin and the Delta Marsh. A total of 5,950 acres (2,408 hectares) were purchased or approved for purchase. Development projects undertaken concentrated primarily on erosion control and ensuring properties were suitable for public use.

The main project areas under the Alternate Land Use program included: Assiniboine River Valley (west of Brandon), Duck Mountain periphery, Turtle River watershed, Mars Hill, Portage Sandhills and Whitemud watershed. A total of 3,535.77 acres (1,431 hectares) of land was purchased and/or approved for acquisition with conversion and development work being completed on 867.4 acres (351 hectares).

Since 1976/77 was the final year of the ten year FRED Land Adjustment Program in the Interlake, no acquisition or conversion activities were undertaken. The program concentrated on completion of outstanding reports and brochures and management of areas acquired in previous years.

Lands acquired under RFT	5,950 acres	(2,408 hectares)
Lands acquired under ARDA	3,535.77 acres	(1,431 hectares)
TOTAL	9,485.77 acres	(3,839 hectares)

1978

The Resources for Tomorrow program was active in the following areas: Pembina Valley, Assiniboine River between Brandon and Spruce Woods, Portage Sandhills, southwestern Manitoba, Delta Marsh and the Manitoba escarpment near Miami. A total of 3,050.03 acres (1,234 hectares) were purchased. Land conversion projects were kept to a minimum under the RFT program during 1977-78, most work being carried out under the Alternate Land Use Program.

During the fiscal year a total of 1,487.18 acres (602 hectares) were acquired under the Alternate Land Use Program in the following project areas: Duck Mountain periphery, Whitemud Watershed, and the Southeast Forest Reserve. Acquisition was limited as the emphasis was placed on conversion and development activities during the final two years of the agreement. These activities included tree planting, forage establishment, project area delineation, site cleanup, land preparation and weed control. Project areas included the Interlake, Lauder Sandhills, Assiniboine Valley, Brandon Hills, Pembina Valley, Souris River Bed, Whitemud, Portage Sandhills and Mars Hill.

Land acquired under RFT	3,050.03 acres	(1,234 hectares)
Land acquired under ARDA	1,487.18 acres	(602 hectares)
TOTAL	4,537.21 acres	(1,836 hectares)

1979

This was a "wind-down" year for land acquisition programs and no new land purchases were started. Land acquisition projects begun in previous years under the Resources for Tomorrow and the Federal-Provincial Alternate Land Use programs were completed however. The Wildlife Branch assumed responsibility for land conversion and development activities. Expenditures during the year were primarily for tax adjustments, legal fees where applicable and appraisal fees.

New policies were approved in 1979-80 whereby most agricultural lands can be sold to the present lessee. Land sale programs were also approved authorizing the sale of primary residential sites, recreational cottage lots (located outside park and/or forest reserve boundaries), farm residential sites, commercial and industrial sites. These programs have been very active. The following chart provides the 1979-89 land sale results by parcel and hectares.

1979	201 parcels	28,140 acres	(11,388 hectares)
1980	182	25,840	(10,311)
1981	178	24,920	(10,085)
1982	253	35,420	(14,334)
1983	337	47,180	(19,093)
1984	176	24,640	(9,971)
1985	401	56,140	(22,179)
1986	573	80,220	(32,464)
1987	649	90,860	(36,770)
1988	456	63,840	(25,835)
1989	256	35,840	(14,504)

Appendix A-3: LAND OWNED BY MACC AS OF MARCH 31ST OF EACH YEAR (acres)

Year	Acreage
1972	1,287
1973	3,382
1974	15,367
1975	86,717
1976	158,483
1977	197,967
1978	223,854
1979	179,776
1980	122,763
1981	85,829
1982	65,543
1983	60,593
1984	42,884
1985	65,532
1986	69,231
1987	75,060
1988	102,209
1989	133,595

Appendix A-4: AGRICULTURAL USE OF PROVINCIAL FORESTS

Year	Tons of Hay	Head of Livestock
1960	897	2,846
1961	914	3,608
1962	3,526	3,031
1963	2,518	2,494
1964	no data	no data
1965	1,831	2,640
1966	1,616	2,295
1967	850	1,633
1968	1,180	1,587
1969	1,144	1,426
1970	815	1,314
1971	1,057	1,119
1972	655	862
1973	589	760
1974	577	723
1975	555	698
1976	426	503
1977	389	65
1978	339	60
1979	334	45
1980	338	45
1981	826	45
1982	no data	no data
1983	no data	no data
1984	no data	no data
1985	no data	no data
1986	234	65
1987	236	45
1988	206	58

Appendix A-5: Annual Wildlife Management Area Establishment (1960 - 1989 Acres)

1961: total 1
first WMA established - 6,080 acres (Watson P. Davidson)

1963: total 2
second WMA established - 239,995 (Saskeram)

1965: total 4
2 additional WMA's established - 537,136 acres (Langruth and Tom Lamb)

1966: total 5
1 additional WMA established - 4,671 acres (Steeprock)

1967: total 6
1 additional WMA established - 800 acres (Broomhill)
2,816 acres deleted from an existing WMA (Tom Lamb)

1968: total 9
3 additional WMA's established - 119,497 acres (Dog lake, Mantagao Lake and Souris River Bend)

1969: total 23
14 additional WMA's established - 166,779 acres (Broad Valley, Clematis, Gypsumville, Harperville, Hilbre, Inwood, Lee Lake, Little Birch, Lundar, Narcisse, Peonan Point, Sandridge, Sharpewood and Sleeve Lake)

1971: total 24
1 additional WMA established - 4,000 acres (Lauder Sandhills)

1972: total 25
1 additional WMA established - 22,182 acres (Whitewater Lake)
79,200 acres added to two existing WMA (Lundar and Dog Lake)

1973: total 27
2 additional WMA's established - 1,298,111 acres (Cape Tatnum and Oak Hammock Marsh)
21,120 acre addition to an existing WMA (Narcisse)

1974: total 41
14 additional WMA's established - 63,142 acres (Alonsa, Basket lake, Bernice, C. Stuart Stevenson, Gerald W. Malaher, Grahamdale, Grant's Lake, Moosehorn, Onanole, Neelin - now Pembina Valley, Pierson, Proulx Lake, Ninette - now Tiger Hills and Rembrandt)
45,800 acres added to 11 existing WMA's (Broad Valley, Clematis, Lauder Sandhills, Lee Lake, Little Birch, Mantagao Lake, Narcisse, Oak Hammock Marsh, Sandridge, Souris River Bend and Watson P. Davidson)

1975: total 41
310 acres were deleted from an existing WMA (Gypsumville)

1976: total 46
5 additional WMA's established - 7,056 acres (Brandon Hills, Parkland, Turtle Mountain, Upper Assiniboine and Whitemud Watershed)
7,267 acres were added to 7 existing WMA's (Lauder Sandhills, Oak Hammock Marsh, Onanole, Pembina Valley, Pierson, Souris River Bend and Tiger Hills)

1978: total 47
1 additional WMA established - 4,638,720 acres (Cape Churchill)

1979: total 48
1 additional WMA established 0 426 acres (St. Malo)

1982: total 48
320 acres added to an existing WMA (Narcisse)
320 acres deleted from an existing WMA (Clematis)

1983: total 48
2,100 acres added to an existing WMA (Saskeram)
5,200 acres deleted from an existing WMA (Saskeram)

1984: total 59
11 additional WMA's established - 50,419 acres (Assiniboine Corridor, Cayer, Deerwood, Marshy Point, Point River, Portage Sandhills, Proven Lake, Rat River, Thalberg Bush, Weiden and Westlake)
16,872 acres added to 13 existing WMA's (Alonsa, Brandon Hills, Grant's Lake, Lauder Sandhills, Oak Hammock Marsh, Parkland, Pembina Valley, Sandridge, Tiger Hills, Turtle Mountain, Upper Assiniboine, Whitemud Watershed and Whitewater Lake)
24,788 acres were deleted from 13 existing WMA's (Alonsa, Broad Valley, Clematis, Hilbre, Inwood, Lauder Sandhills, Little Birch, Narcisse, Pembina Valley, Pierson, Rembrandt, Sandridge and Sharpewood)

1985: total 59
880 acres added to an existing WMA (Upper Assiniboine)

1988: total 69
10 additional WMA's established - 216,120 acres (Catfish Creek, Ebor, Homfield, Little Saskatchewan, Maple Lake, Moose Creek, Otter Lake, Spruce Woods, Wakopa and Washow Bay)
4,123 acres added to 6 existing WMA's (Assiniboine Corridor, Parkland, Souris River Bend, Tiger Hills, Upper Assiniboine and Whitemud Watershed)

TOTAL 69 Wildlife Management Areas - 7,519,360 acres

Appendix A-6: LAND UNDER AGRICULTURAL LEASE AND PERMIT

Provincial Totals (1961 - 1989 Acres)

Year	# of Leases and Permits	Acreage
1961	4,079	no data
1962	6,436	no data
1963	6,820	no data
1964	3,995	194,705
1965	6,166	1,255,074
1966	5,580	1,495,871
1967	5,370	1,530,156
1968	5,199	1,543,876
1969	5,307	1,623,685
1970	5,188	1,668,605
1971	no data	no data
1972	5,049	1,706,363
1973	5,311	1,720,674
1974 - 77	no data	no data
1978	5,091	1,844,000
1979	4,834	1,835,854
1980	5,749	1,957,997
1981	5,302	1,935,342
1982	5,041	1,933,192
1983	4,903	1,925,892
1984	4,778	1,904,102
1985	4,754	1,882,932
1986	4,592	1,865,311
1987	4,385	1,756,377
1988	4,510	1,734,284
1989	4,268	1,740,465

This report was completed based on information obtained from the following sources:

Manitoba Natural Resources Annual Report
Statistics Canada Agriculture Census Reports
Manitoba Agriculture Yearbooks
Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation Annual Report
Canada Land Inventory program
Statistics Canada Reference Centre
United Grain Growers' Library
Government Services, Land Acquisition Branch records
Manitoba Agriculture, Crown Lands Branch
and various Branch contacts with Manitoba Natural Resources